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VOL. XVI NO 271- BOMBAY MONDAY NOVEMBER 5 1928 ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
10 Nov.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	All	16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..	vessels	16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..	will	10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929.		now	
Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,088
2 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
9 "	Mantua * ..	sail	10,946
16 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	direct	16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..	from	10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind	Bombay	11,518
15 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..	without	16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..	transhipment	16,650
8 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..	at	19,000
11 "	Manjua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.	Aden.	11,518
25 "	Narkunda x ..		16,572
June	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
13th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
31st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
14th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, area as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£ 64	£ 112
	B	£ 60	£ 10
	C	£ 56	£ 98

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Oct.	0 Nov
Atsuta Maru ..	8496	....	14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	9 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	4 "
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	26 "
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	Jan.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 Nov	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "
Kitano Maru ..	7952	13 Dec.	30 Dec.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 Nov.	4 Dec.
Siberia Maru ..	11780	11 Dec.	18 "

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and Japan.	
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits. China & Japan.	
1929.			
4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
3rd Nov.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Curch Mandvi.
5th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Catch Mandvi.
7th "	Barjora ..	Basten via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th "	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi.
14th "	Ellora ..	Momoasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

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Agents.
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BY

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EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."

With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
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Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

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Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
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Bombay Chronicle

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Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—Full-time PERSONAL CLERK on Rs. 75-10-125. Gujarat Vidyapith Graduate Student of Jainism preferred. Write fully NAGINDAS AMULAKHRAI, Ghatkopar.

A R1269

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games. Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev., Alwar.

A 31313

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, and ACCOUNTANTS for Branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle."

A 31291

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WINDOW SHEET PANES AND PLATE GLASS—In India the first and the most upto date factory for the Manufacture of Glass Panes of thickness 1/16" to 3/8" is U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad. The sheets are faultless, price moderate. Please write for your supply.

T R31287

DIVALI PUBLICITY SALE.—Already commenced. Will close on 15th November. Rates specially reduced. Get all your requirements immediately otherwise our specialities will exhaust. The CALICO—JUBILEE MILLS, (1) Zaveri Bazar and (2) Kalbadevi, Bombay.

LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.

L R1255

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G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DIVALI FESTIVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that the Divali Concession Tickets hitherto advertised as available from November 9th. will be issued on and from November 7th. Intending passengers are advised to travel early to avoid the rush at the Week-End, which will be intensified by the arrival of the English Mail.

TRAVEL EARLY.

Full particulars from the
PUBLICITY BUREAU,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2-11-1928.

31315

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 40|- per share (free of Income Tax) on the ordinary shares has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1928 and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 20th October, 1928.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 5th November, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd October 1928 to 27th October 1928 both days inclusive.

On behalf of,
The Vishnu Cotton Mill Limited,
For The Bombay Company Limited.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1928.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25|- per share (free of Income Tax) has been declared for the year ending 31st December, 1928, and is payable to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members at the close of business on 20th October, 1928.

The above dividend will be paid at the Office of the Company 9, Wallace Street, on and after MONDAY, 5th November, 1928, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 22nd October, 1928, to 27th October, 1928, both days inclusive.

On behalf of
The Lakhshmi Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.
For The Bombay Company Limited.
J. F. MACDONELL,
Managing Director,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1928.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that since the middle of September, 1928, we have not made any new business nor has anybody any power or authority whatsoever to do any business on our behalf.

CADDIE & CO.

Akbar Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 3rd November, 1928.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL BE HELD at Kodibag near Karwar on 26th November, 1928, and the following days.

1,387 tons teak logs.
30 tons sissum logs.
144 tons matti logs.
3 tons nandi logs.
5 tons honne logs.
20 tons teak beams.
796 (number) teak poles.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar,
15th October, 1928.

31238

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT ROHRI.
Suit No. 219|1928.

ASUDOMAL s|o Mukhi Dasumal resident of Rohri .....Plaintiff

vs.

SUGNOMAL s|o Asudomal Confectioner in Firm of Seth Permanand Snganlal Karachi Walla, Pipla Gate, Baroda .....Defendant.

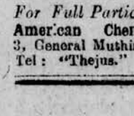
To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for the recovery of Rs. 119|12|- and whereas the summons can not ordinarily be served upon you, you are hereby informed to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader to act for you on 23rd (Twenty-third) day of November, 1928, at 11 a.m. or in default the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

MD. SILEMAN,
Clerk of the Court Rohri.

31319

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS



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Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the Shilotri Bank, Ltd., (in Liquidation) and with the consent of the Provident Investment Co., Ltd., the Mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p.m (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 278 square yards (but drescribed in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 254 sq. yards), bearing Collector's Old No. 114-114, New No. 4963, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey Nos. 19440, Cadastral Survey No. 171 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1270-1271 Street Nos. 36 to 44 and bounded on the North by the property of Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by Tamarind Lane, and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

LOT NOo 2:—All that piece of land of the Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages, tenements or dwelling House standing thereon situate at Tamarind Lane admeasuring about 602 sq. yards (but described in the Cadastral Survey Register as admeasuring about 598 sq. yards), bearin Collector's Old No. 114, New No. 4064, Old Survey No. 1525-1526, New Survey No. 2|9440, Cadastral Survey No. 170 Fort Division and assessed by the Municipality under A Ward No. 1272, Street Nos. 46 to 52 and bounded on the North by the property of Messrs. Ewart Latham, on the East by Tamarind Lane, on the South by the property of Joseph Meyer and on the West by the property of Joseph Meyer Issac.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 3.

December	19.20 plus	.02
January	19.13	Nil.
March	19.15 plus	.02
May	19.00	—0.3
July	18.82	—.03
Middling Spot	19.35	Nil.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 3.

January	18.64	
March	18.58	—0.4
Middling Spot	18.51	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	55,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's Exports to the Continent	61,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	Opening.	Closing.
November		9.93
December		9.93
January	9.95	9.93
February		9.93
March	9.96	9.94
April		9.93
May	9.96	9.94
June		9.89
July	9.90	9.88
August		9.79
September		9.72
October	9.65	9.63
November		9.58
Middling Spot		10.37

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.90
Scinde, Fine	7.15
Scinde, Superfine	7.40
Bengal, Good	6.65
Bengal Fully Good	6.90
Benpal, Fine	7.15
Oomra, Good	7.10
Oomra, Fully Good	7.40
Oomra, Fine	7.70
Broach, Fully Good	8.40
Broach, Fine	8.65
Broach, Superfine	8.90

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 3.

November	17.21
December	17.42
January	17.52
February	17.52
March	17.74
April	17.74
May	17.91
June	17.91
July	18.08
August	18.08
Septemper	18.08
October	18.13
November	18.12
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	17.80

LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 3.

Silver.—Quietly steady.

Spot	26-13/16
Forward	26-13/16

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You can secure a neat safe, holding both coins and notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ..£4-4-11-1|2.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Nov. 3.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 p. c.
Interest, 7 Day's Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-1|2 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 3.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-5/8
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09
T.T. Brussels on London	34.89
T.T. Madrid on London	30.05
T.T. Milan on London	92.59
T.T. Berne on London	25.20
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	163.62

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 3.

Demand Bills 484.43

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £15-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £[illegible] 11 8.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £19-6-3

LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers December 29|9.
Delipery Sellers Jan.-Apl. 28|9.

LINSEED

London, Nov. 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Nominal Nov.-Dec. £18-12-6.
Shipment Nominal Dec.-Jan. £18-15-0.
Linseed, La Plata C. I. F. Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Nov.-Dec. £16-0-0.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov.-Dec. £16-12-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality) Spot closed.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers November 44|4-1|2.
Barletta Russa, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Value Nov.-Dec. 44|-.
Wheat South Australian Parcels:
Shipment Sellers December 47|9.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels:—
No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 3.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12|7-1|2.
Jan.-Mar., per cwt., 17|7-1|2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12|8-3|4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Nov.-Dec., per cwt., 12|9-1|2.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Lb. Spot Sellers 0|8-7|8.

LONDON BULLION MARKET.

(Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co.)
London, Oct. 17.

WEEKLY BULLION LETTER.

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £165,180,455 on the 10th instant (as compared with £165,727,075 on the previous Wednesday), and represents an increase of £11,274,140 since the 29th April 1925—when an effective gold standard was resumed.

About £564,000 of the £675,000 South African bar gold available in the open market this week was taken for a destination not disclosed. Of the balance, India secured £20,000 and the Home and Continental Trade about £90,000.

The following movements of gold to and from the Bank of England have been announced, showing an efflux of £71,000 during the week under review:—

	Withdrawn. £.
October 11th	19,000
October 12th	35,000
October 13th	nil.
October 15th	nil.
Other 16th	nil
October 17th	17,000

The withdrawal of £35,000 on the 12th instant was in sovereigns for Holland.

United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of September last are detailed below:—

	Imports £.	Exports £
Germany	25,380	3,539,030
Sweden		500,848
Netherlands		75,074
Belgium	15	15,786
France	9,961	42,206
Switzerland		141,970
Austria		111,325
Italy		132,774
Spain and Canaries		11,165
West Africa	55,821	
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas		20,170
United States of America		500,960
Canada		500,000
Central America & West Indies	909	
Various countries in South America	1,460	
Rhodesia	95,424	
Transvaal	3,659,175	
British India		144,596
Straits Settlements		25,212
Arabia	100,000	
Other countries	4,051	14,052
Total	3,952,196	5,804,410

The Transvaal gold output for the month of September last amounted to 857,731 fine ounces, as compared with 891,863 fine ounces for August 1928 and 842,118 fine ounces for September 1927.

The figures given below, showing the imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant, contain an item of £531,963 to Switzerland. This was in the form of bar gold, and the bulk of it was presumably the amount withdrawn from the Bank of England on the 3rd instant against the release of £500,000 sovereigns.

IMPORTS.

	£.
British South Africa	767,476
Other countries	3,383
Total	770,859

EXPORTS.

	£.
Germany	40,923
Netherlands	12,170
Switzerland	331,963
France	15,027
Austria	25,950
British India	39,843
Straits Settlements	12,576
Other countries	17,112
Total	695,564

SILVER.

Prices have ruled somewhat lower during the past week, both China and the Continent having sold with more freedom. Most of the silver offering was acquired on behalf of the Indian Bazaars. On the 15th instant, due partly to an absence of buyers but mainly as a result of some fairly heavy Continental selling, there occurred a fall of 5/16d. in the cash and 1/4d. in the two months' quotation, the prices being fixed at 26-9/16d. and 26.11/16d. respectively. A renewal of Indian enquiry caused some reaction on the following day, but America was still disposed to offer supplies.

The premium on silver for two months' delivery has varied from 1/16d. to 1/8d.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 8th instant to mid-day on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

	£
France	98,725
U. S. A.	52,025
Other countries	3,755
	£154,505

EXPORTS.

	£
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	45,900
Germany	25,900
British India	60,900
China	77,500
Other countries	11,844
	£222 044

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 4TH NOVEMBER.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has extended on the extreme south of the Peninsula, but weather remains dry over western India Skies are heavily clouded in southeast Madras, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Madras Presidency and Mysore and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in lower Sind, north Gujarat and parts of the Punjab and Rajputana. Temperatures were locally above normal in the United Provinces.

Forecast.—Widespread rain is likely to continue in the extreme south, but dry weather will continue elsewhere.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs.

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Cochin	... 0.27"
Trivandrum	... 0.01"
Colombo	... 0.74"
Trichinopoly	... 0.02"
Negapatam	... 3.80"

BOMBAY.

Maximum temperature	91 deg (1 deg above normal)
Minimum temperature	75 deg (1 deg above normal)
Rainfall past 24 hours.	... 0.00"
Rainfall since 1st [illegible]	0.00" (0.12" below normal)

EDUCATION IN HYDERABAD

THE RECENT CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Nov. 2.

A noteworthy event in the current history of Hyderabad has been the inauguration of the People's Educational Conference, the 1st session of which concluded recently under the presidency of Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, M.L.A. It will be surprising to those who are unfamiliar with the educational activities in this State to learn that there already exists an institution for the advancement of education in the Dominions which was founded a couple of decades ago by a few enlightened officials and non-officials and which has been since then functioning with the greatest possible success. The question arises consequently, as to the need and purpose of the new organisation which, apparently, has been set up as a rival to the older one. To answer this query the past history of the Hyderabad Educational Conference will have to be traced. Ten years ago when the Conference was in session at the Parbhani district a few malcontents and fire-eaters attempted to use its platform for purposes other than for which it was intended. The introduction of political elements in deliberations of a purely academic nature naturally resulted in chaos and bitterness. The conference thus suffered greatly in the peaceful discharge of its functions

CULMINATION O FPARBHANI INCIDENT.

The present organised move on the part of the Hindu subjects of H.E.H. the Nizam marks the culmination of the agitation which found its origin in the above-stated Parbhani incident. The conference, however, after a lapse of eight years, came into full-working order of course with certain restrictions, owing to the farsightedness of the Nizam who rejected the suggestion of its supercession. It was incumbent, therefore, on those interested in the educational movement to help in the revival of the glory of the conference, with more prudence and grasp of realities, as it was entitled to the greatest share of sympathy and assistance of the major community of the State. The founders of the new conference are all intimately connected with the older institution and the best and the easiest course open to them to ventilate their grievances, if any, was to effect some change in its programme in a constitutional manner by dominating in its executive committee by sheer force of majority in respect of which they stand in a great advantage. But leaving this proper course of action they started a campaign of vilification of those who were at the helm of affairs of the conference and levelled all sorts of charges against their honesty of purpose. No one can gainsay the fact that along with the growth of popular opinion and the idea of emancipation a number of institutions are sure to spring into existence but a spirit of antagonism pervading the minds of the founders, will naturally hamper their progress and injure their purpose. The local press has been replete with this unhealthy attempt to bring into disrepute the office-bearers of the old educational conference. Thus, it will be seen that the new organisation called the "Hyderabad People's Educational Conference," is entitled to a closer attention and deeper analysis than it can outwardly claim to.

THOUGHTFUL ADDRESS.

One of the alleged grievances against the old Educational Conference is that it is official-ridden and is recognized by the Governments. On the face of it this argument does not hold much weight as the interests of the officials who are also public servants, do not run counter to those of the non-officials in the sphere of a subject like education. Further, Hyderabad does not groan under an alien domination which has all possible welfare of the public at heart in contrast to those who are at the helm of affairs in British India. Apart from the fact that this new organization is not completely divested of official element, it is but a truism to say that whatever the old conference has achieved by now since its inception it has been largely due to the presence of this very factor on which so much hue and cry is being raised. As a matter of fact it was the consistent endeavour of the founders of the institution who consisted of both officials and non-officials, to bring round as many officials as possible under its banner so that its proposals and resolutions may carry more weight and importance with the Government. And so it has happened. There could have been no better choice year before last than that of Nawab Mirza Yar Jung (Mirza Samiullah Beg), the Chief Justice of Hyderabad High Court for the presidentship whose thoughtful address is a landmark in the educational history of this State and which was several times quoted by Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru in his own address at the recent conference. Then again last year the election of the Home Secretary, Nawab Zulqadar Jung Bahadur, to the presidentship proved a great boon inasmuch as he vigorously pleaded for free compulsory education in the Dominions, perhaps with greater force and effect than a non-official. He appealed to the public to take greater interest in the matter of education and to respond to the call of the Conference.

APPEAL MISINTERPRETED.

But unfortunately this appeal of Nawab Zulqadar Jung was misinterpreted by Pandit Kunzru as being a call to the public to organize another rival institution which by the present trend of thought is calculated to wreck the older one having a great record of valuable work. Pandit Kunzru could not put a weaker and more specious defence of the new conference over which he presided with so much pomp and show. In the introductory remarks of his presidential address the Pandit made another big blunder in boldly asserting that he accepted the presidentship of the new conference with the firm conviction that it was founded on unity and not on disunity. The very existence of an older institution with similar aims which has been functioning most satisfactorily in granting scholarships to hundreds of students without the least distinction of caste or creed openly is a sufficient reply to this assertion. It follows, therefore, that the conveners of the new conference seek a wider scolpe, perhaps for activities of a wider nature, which the old institution could not supply. But Pandit Kunzru is not to be blamed for all this. He only served as a means of expression of those feelings which were for long agitating the mind of those behind the scenes. It is interesting to note that the name of Batrister Asghar as being now official, was suggested by the Hindu leaders for the presidentship of the last session of the old educational conference and when the latter organized the new conference they completely ignored him. Mr. Asghar interviewed, declared that he had no sympathy with their present move as they had given it a communal tinge. This is a fact which cannot but strike the most dispassionate and sympathetic observer. To call the recent conference a representative gathering is to call a Negroe White. But the correspondent of the "Times of India" is dexterously at his game. He remarkably served the purpose of his paper and perhaps of the conveners of the Conference in ridiculously misrepresenting the facts just to back up communal agitation. But efforts like these born of unhealthy propaganda in an atmosphere of distrust and vilification to bring disruptive forces into operation are sure to come to grip. Any well-wisher of Hyderabad would not grudge the multiplication of such movements if they are brought into being in a wholesome atmosphere of confidence and good-will as they manifest the growth of popular feeling. Unity should be the only sound basis of such efforts at the present critical juncture in the history of the country. It may be hoped that wiser counsels will prevail with the leaders who would readjust things in a manner enjoying the confidence of all and work with an honest desire for real emancipation and for triumph of the public cause.

TRIP TO THE ELEPHANTA CAVES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A good deal of inconvenience is being frequently caused to the many visitors from Bombay who go there during the fair season for a trip to "Elephanta" to see the caves and also with the object of merrily enjoying a holiday there. During the fair season there is a special excursion steamer of the Bombay Steam Navibation Company sailing on the Ulwa Line for going to "Elephanta". During this fair season and especially on Sundays many visitors from Bombay go there for a trip with the object of enjoying a holiday there, and return to Bombay by the evening of the same day. The reason why so many visitors from Bombay go to "Elephanta" is this that it is a historical place. About two years before once or twice I had gone to "Elephanta caves" for some work and there I had to pay charges for seeing the Caves. At that time I was very much astonished to find that there was not a single hotel at "Elphanta but as I had a boarding and lodging place I could not find it much inconvenient.

My first grievence is that there is a scarcity of water at the "Elephanta" but any how water can be obtained there from a long distance. My second grievence is that there is not a single hotel at "Elephanta" where the visitors from Bombay can take their refreshments after returning to the "Elephanta". In my opinion as it does not suit to visitors from Bombay for taking eatable things with them so that it will be far better and convenient if a small hotel is opened there. Will the Public Works department of the Government of Bombay in whose possession the "Elephanta Caves" are, kindly take into consideration this great necessity mentioned by me above? If the Public Works Department will kindly take into considaration the above things and an arrangement was made for the opening of a hotel "Elephanta" the visitors will be greatly convenienced. As the hotel owner being a toer man will also be benifitted by getting money. Yours etc.,

V. L. PRADHAN.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PAPERS

NAWAB OF BHOPAL AND DUSSERAH

The "Congress" of Delhi which was published under the editorship of Maulana Arif Hasvi, has temporarily ceased publication from the 17th instant.—("Tej", Delhi.)

"Tej" states that a Publishing Company has been formed in Delhi in order to revive the "Liberator" which was conducted by the late Swami Shraddhanand. The paper will be illustrated and will be published once a week. It is expected that the first number will be out before the end of this year. The paper will primarily serve the cause of the Arya Samaj.

"Most of the Indians will be sorry to hear that Hakim Muhammad Jamil Khan is the Chairman of the Reception Committee to the All-Parties' Muslim Conference. The Hakim is the son of the late Hakim Ajmal Khan. Those people who know something about Hakim Ajmal Khan's patriotism and his national services, will certainly be surprised to see that his own son is taking part in a reactionary movement which simply aims at denouncing the Nehru Report and strengthening the hands of the bureaucracy."—("Bande Mataram", Lahore).

"Riyasat" of Delhi learns that the ex-Maharaja of Nabha was paid Rs. 4,457 only for the month of August instead of Rs. 10,000.

AGA KHAN AND NEHRU REPORT.

Commenting on H. H. the Aga Khan's criticism of the Nehru Report, "Hamdam" of Lucknow observes:—It is not at all surprising to see that a leader of His Highness Aga Khan's calibre is of opinion that the Nehru Report does not fully safeguard the special rights of the Mussalmans. But we hope that when His Highness will himself study the Report and ponder over its recommendations, then he will realise that the present dual form of Government is specially intolerable for the Mussalmans. He will also realise that the Nehru Report lays down such principles as sufficiently safeguard the religious, social, cultural, linguistic, educational interests of the Mussalmans. Of course some alterations and amendments are needed in the details of the Constitution, as for example, the seats which have been reserved for Muslim minority, should remain reserved as long as Mussalmans, after satisfying themselves with the results of the joint electorates, do not themselves give them up. Anyhow the Nehru Report enables both the great communities of India to advance, side by side, along the path of freedom.

Shaikh Sadiq Hussain, Chairman, Board of Directors, Muslim Bank of India, Lahore, refers in the course of an appeal addressed to the Mussalmans of India, to the services rendered by the Bank during the last 17 years and exhorts the Mussalmans to strengthen it in every way. At the end of his appeal, he invites suggestions and proposals for improving the Bank and increasing its utility to the Mussalmans.—("Inqilab", Lahore.)

In the "Jarida-e-Bhopal", dated the 20th instant, His Highness the Nawab Sahib has expressed his regret that owing to his absence from Bhopal he has not been able personally to attend the Dusehrah procession this year. But His Highness has very graciously requested Raja Oudh Narayan and Dr. Saiduz Zafar Khan to attend the procession on his behalf and convey to the processionists his happy greetings for the occasion.

"Hamdard" of Delhi suggests the name of Maulana Mazhar-ul-Haq for the presidentship of the special session of the Muslim League and hopes that other papers will support the suggestion.

The people of Iraq are thinking of presenting a purse to the well-known Iraqian poet, Abdul Hasan Al-Kazimi, and for this purpose they are collecting funds.—("Hamdard.")

Surat.—An Anglo-Gujerathi weekly, to be called "Sudarshan", is to be published from Surat from the new year under the editorship of Mr. Balubhai L. Umarvadia. The paper is to be an organ working for political and social reform, and it is understood, has secured the co-operation of leading public men, including Mr. K. M. Munshi and Prof. B. K. Thakore.—A. P.

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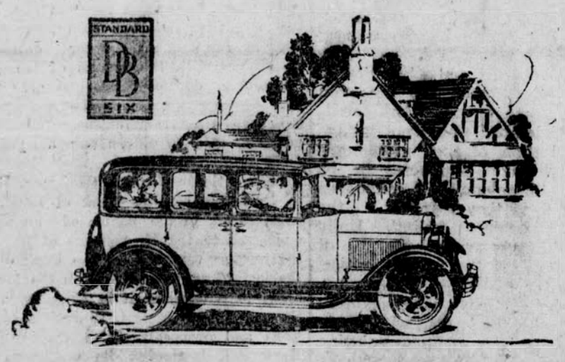

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HIGH COURT

A CASE OF CHEATING

SENTENCE ENHANCED ON APPEAL

The Hon. Justices Madgaoker and Baker on the Appellate Side of the High Court enhanced the sentence passed on two young Gujarati Anavil Brahmins by the Presidency Magistrate, 5th Court for cheating in respect of Rs. 1 000.

The accused were sentenced by the lower court to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine. Their appeal to High Court was dismissed by their Lordships who instead issued a notice to show cause why their sentences should not be enhanced. After hearing their defence, their Lordships enhanced the sentences to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 500 fine each.

The complainant, P. P. Mhatre, who was a sub-agent of the Burmah Oil Co. was introduced by his pleader Mandavle to both the accused in February last. The first accused represented to the complainant that the second accused was a Bengali who knew the process of duplicating currency notes. To win his confidence both the accused duplicated two notes of Rs. 5 in his presence. They offered to do the same with a note of Rs. 1,000, if the complainant would produce it, and added that Rs 150 would be required for the chemicals. The complainant agreed, and borrowed the amount which he gave to Mandavle to be converted into a currency note.

The whole party then went in a taxi to Chamber where the currency note was given to the two accused. The latter placed it between two glass plates along with a blank paper on which some chemicals were applied. They then returned to the first accused's rooms at Thakurdwar. Leaving the complainant in the room, the accused went out on the pretext of buying some chemicals. Returning late at night they informed the complainant that as the first accused was involved in a false case of misappropriation, the work must be postponed till the next day. The complainant, however, was warned not to disturb the new note between the glasses lest it should be spoiled.

The next day, however, when the complainant went to the accused's house, the latter had disappeared. Feeling suspicious, he looked for his currency note between the glass-panes, but found it missing. Nothing was heard of the culprits till one month later when the complainant accidently met the first accused in Girgaon and handed him over to the police. The second accused was arrested at his father-in-law's house at Divan Village, 13 miles from Surat.

Their Lordships considered it a serious and heartless fraud and enhanced the sentence as above.

MR. SATYAMURTI'S HEROICS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Passing through Bombay on my way to Delhi, I saw a report of an interesting speech delivered by Mr. Satyamurti on 1st November. It may not be known to many of your readers that soon after the Nehru Report was published, he declared in a Press interview in Madras that he was in favour of Dominion Status and desired to see India placed on the same footing as the other Self-governing Dominions. A few days later, he repeated this sentiment in a speech in Madras and defended Dominion Status being the basic principle of the Nehru Report on the ground that it was the greatest common measure of agreement possible between the different parties at Lucknow.

Mr. Satyamurti is entitled to change his opinions, but when he turns round to attack those who stand for Dominion Status, one may be permitted to ask whether a man who alters his convictions so profoundly and with such lightning rapidity has not forfeited the right to be taken seriously. He expresses pity for Lala Lajpat Rai for still maintaining his view in favour of Dominion Status after his recent experience at the hands of the police. But may I observe in defence of Lalaji that when there was danger, Lalaji led the crowd and was the first to be assaulted by the police? This is in refreshing contrast to Mr. Satyamurti's conduct in Madras on hartal day in February. He sought refuge in his house and explained, later, that his "friend", the Police Commissioner, had asked him not to come out!

Which is better: to preach Dominion Status and face danger, or to talk about Independence and run away from awkward situations?—Yours, etc.

B. SHIVA RAO.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Air Ministry has authorised Darcy Greig to attempt a record at first favourable opportunity after dawn on November 4. Greig's speed in yesterday's trial on level was over 200 miles per hour. Even when he was doing higher speed the throttle was not fully opened at times.—Reuter.

NASIK HINDU UNIVERSITY

AN APPEAL.

Jagadguru Shri Shankarchanya Dr. Koortkoti, the President of the Hindu Education Society has issued an appeal for funds for starting a Hindu University at Nasik. The object of the Society is to start an ideal University like that of Naland of yore. At present Rs. four lacs are available and a college affiliated to the Bombay University will be started from June 1929.

The UUniversity would be started when a sum of 20 lacs would be collected. At the instance of Mr. H. B. Mandavala, B.A., LL.B., pleader High Court, Bombay, the proprietor of Shri Venkateshwar Press has promised to give one lac for starting a college for Hindus. The college is to be named Khemraj Hinda College. Even for the College Rs. ten lacs are necessary. The Hindu Mahasabha and its Branches as well as all the Hindu caste associations are requested to try their best to collect funds and send them to the treasurer Krishnadas Goverdhandas, the proprietor of the firm of Sakharam Mansaram at Sutarchawi, Bombay and Vetal Peth, Poona.

G. I. P. RAILWAYMEN'S UNION

BRANCHES ESTABLISHED IN JUBBULPORE DISTRICT

Mr. Jhabvala the Gen. Secretary of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union during his visit in the Jubbulpore district has been able to organise the following centres on proper and efficient lines in the Jubbulpore Division.

Jubbulpore, Sa na, Katni. Mahoba, Damoh, and Manikpur.

Each centre has now its office as well as a worker secretary in it. Each has now a managing committee of its own.

RETRENCHMENT IN JHANSI

MASS MEETING DEMANDS REDRESS

A mass meeting of Railway workmen at Jhansi was held on Monday last under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala when a very large number of men attended leaving their tiffin even. Mr. Jhabvala in his speech announced that the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway had called upon the men's Union to make the men's demands more definite as regards pay, housing, education, leave, minimum living wage, etc. and he was moving about on the line enquiring what were those demands.

WORKMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

The men bitterly complained of reduction made and proposed to be made in the different branches of the workshop and also above Rs. 8 or 9 earned by them after hours of tremendous work. They also related various grievances which were recorded by Mr. Jhabvala.

INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood must be congratulated on arranging an inter-communal dinner in Bombay. The Brotherhood for some time past has been doing very good work and the activities and aims of that institution are a direct reply to the communal tactics of interested persons. As the membership of the Brotherhood is absolutely cosmopolitan in nature such a concrete example of holding an inter-communal dinner will be a good rejoinder to Dr. Ambedkar.

It would have been very good if the dinner had been arranged earlier than in January, but as the membership of the Brotherhood is very extensive and all the arrangements cannot be done at very short notice, it has got to be held later on. Moreover, the student-members are at present out of Bombay for the Diwali vacation and in December they will be busy with the Quadrangular matches and in some cases with the Indian National Congress.

I, therefore, appeal to all members of the Brotherhood to make the dinner a complete success and thus show that Young India knows its own mind and will not tolerate any communal propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

V. D. S.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

CO-OPERATION IN NIRA

London, Nov. 3.

NIRA, Nov. 2.

Under auspices of the Nira Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Ltd., a general meeting of the members of societies in the Khandala Peta was held at Lonand yesterday. The meeting was attended by over one hundred people representing almost all the societies in the tract. Mr. Vaikunthrai L. Mehta, managing Director of the Bank, who had specially run down from Bombay, presided over the meeting.

Mr. Nanubhai U. Purohit, Inspector of the Bank, briefly explained the object in convening the general meeting and gave a general idea about working of the societies in the Khandala Peta.

Resolutions regarding establishment of an arbitration court for the tract; opening of a Supervising Union and starting a Purchase and Sale Union for facilitating sales of members' agricultural produce on co-operative basis, were passed at the meeting. The president in his concluding remarks advised the people to come to a better footing by regular repayments to their societies, thrift and co-operation amongst themselves, and emphasised the necessity of having a Supervising Union for the tract, specially at this stage of the societies.

After distribution of refreshment and "pan supari", the meeting terminated amidst cheers at about 5-30 p.m.

CONTROVERSY SET AT REST

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

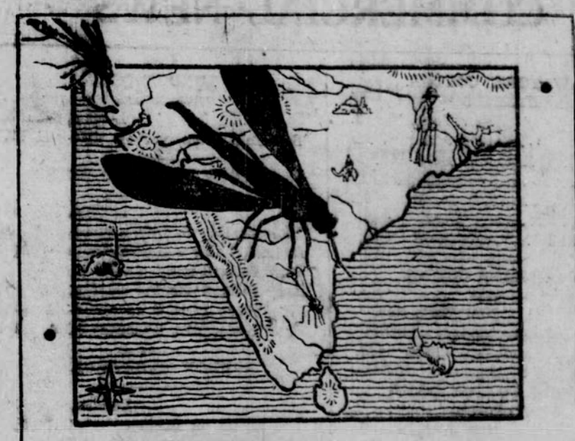
Commenting on the compromise resolution adopted by the Congress Working Committee the "Hindu" says:—Congressmen all over the country will learn with great relief and satisfaction that unnecessary controversy over Dominion Status versus Independence has been set at rest by the resolution.

Mr. T. Prakasam M.L.A., in a statement says: I am glad they have made it clear to those who had been engaged both here and England in broadcasting there was a serious split in the Congress that there was no such thing.—A. P.

TEACHERS' AGITATION IN MYSORE

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

The Mysore Correspondent of the "Hindu" wires that some leading citizens have issued a statement to the press calling upon the country to carry on an agitation till the "wrong perpetrated by Government by dismissing six teachers for signing a memorial to the Maharaja" is redressed.—A. P.



Banish
Malarial Debility

LIKE a shadow of menace malarial debility is hovering over every inhabitant of India.

Only too often this slow, unostentatious danger is overlooked; once the parasites have been conquered by quinine, the patient regards himself as cured, but the battle has only just started.

The ravages of the parasites in your blood cause anæmia, hence your weakness and apathy and only an abundance of new fresh blood will give you new strength and energy.

Then why not try Sanatogen. Sanatogen is made to increase the number of red blood cells, to strengthen the nervous system. It contains exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which new strength is derived, and thousands of times it has proved, in actual tests, that it does what it promises to do. (An average increase of 60% red blood cells was shown by Medical observations—see *Medical Echo*, March, 1924.)

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At all Chemists and Stores.

Who'll finish first?

There's no need to coax them when they are drinking their HORLICK'S! They simply love its nutty flavour, and it is so good for them, too: food is twice as nourishing when it is enjoyed. HORLICK'S provides all the essentials to progress in a delicious form.

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THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
MADE IN A MOMENT
WITH HOT OR COLD WATER

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO. LIMITED
SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND

KATHIAWAR BEAT HINDU GYM.

Ramji's Deadly Bowling and Superb Hitting (145 Runs)

GANDHI'S 116 AGAINST ISLAM GYM.

The Kathiawar XI sprang a surprise by defeating the Hindu Gymkhana when the match was continued on Sunday. With only 82 runs to add to their Saturday's score and with 7 men still to bat, victory seemed to be within the reach of the Hindus. But Ramji suddenly struck a very dangerous form and shattered 5 out of the 7 remaining Hindu wickets. Thus the Hindus who were 107 for 3 wickets on Saturday were all out for 151 runs—37 runs short of the Kathiawar score. Ramji was responsible for clean bowling Vithal (0), V. S. Dongre (0) and Jog (4) in three consecutive overs. His bowling average was 6 wickets for 66 runs.

Ramji's spectacular batting was the feature of the Kathiawar 2nd innings. The Kathiawari's scored 296 for the loss of 6 wickets, out of which Ramji contributed 145 (not out). His score included 5 sixers and 22 four's.

The Hindus scored 130 for the loss of 1 wicket in the 2nd innings and thus lost the match to the Kathiawar XI.

Scores:—

KATHIAWAR XI.
1st Innings.

Kesari, l-b-w, Godambe	6
Kathrecha, run out	48
H H the Maharaja of Porbandar, b Deshmukh	8
R R Ghanshamsinhji, b Divekar	16
L Ramji, b Divekar	1
V M Merchant, l-b-w, Khandale	30
Manilal, not out	48
Velji, b Divekar	7
Sukhoantrai, b Gaikwad	7
Harimali, c and b Deshmukh	8
M Chandarana, b Khandale	4
Extras	5
Total	188

Bowling:—Godambe 1 for 48, Deshmukh 2 for 58, Khandale 2 for 40, Divekar 3 for 2, and Gaikwad 1 for 16.

HINDU GYMKHANA.
1st Innings.

K G Pardeshi, l-b-w, Chandarana	0
S S Dongre, c Kathrecha, b Ramji	53
Gaikwad, c Ramji, b Harimali	27
H A Mahale, c Chandarana, b Ramji	40
K N Divekar, c H H Porbandar, b Ramjji	8
P Vithal, b Ramji	0
S R Godambe, b Harimali	14
V S Dongre, b Ramji	0
M A Deshmukh, c Ramji, b Harimali	4
B D Jog, b Ramji	4
Khandale, not out	0
Extra	1
Total	151

Bowling:—Ramji 6 for 66, Harimali 3 for 33, Chandarana 1 for 41.

KATHIAWAR XI.
2nd Innings.

Kesari, c V S Dongre, b Khandale	17
Kathrecha, c Jog, b Deshmukh	28
H H Maharaja of Porbandar, b Khandale	18
Ghanshamsinhji, c Khandale, b Deshmukh	22
Merchant, l-b-w, b Khandale	26
L Ramji, not out	145
Manilal, c and b Pardeshi	3
Velji, not out	20
Rest did not bat.	
Extras	19
Total (for 6 wickets)	296

Bowling:—Khandale 3 for 57, M A Deshmukh 2 for 100, Pardeshi 1 for 47.

HINDU GYMKHANA.
2nd Innings.

K G Pardeshi, c Ramji, b Mali	48
S S Dongre, not out	43
V S Dongre not out	37
Extras	2
Total (for 1 wicket)	130

Bowling:—Harimali 1 for 32, Ramji 0 for 2.

DR. KANGA'S XI BEAT ISLAM GYMKHANA

Marshall and Gandhy scored a century each for Dr. Kanga's XI against the Islam Gymkhana. Dr. Kanga's XI piled up 360 for the loss of 6 wickets to which the Gymkhana could only reply with 153. The Gymkhana thus suffered a heavy defeat.

Scores:—

DR. KANGA'S XI.

Kalapesi 2, Gandhy 116, B E Kapadia 19, W D Marshall retired 102, S A Daruwalla 21, P Mehta 0, H J Engineer 12, D K Kapadia not out 70, F Pavri not out 4, extras 14. Total for 7 wickets 366.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Sheikh 8, Masih 42, Barodawalla 19, Rasool 7, Hakim 14, Kazrani 22, Khan 3, Kazi 11, Shakoor 8, Sharif 11, Contractor not out 2, extras 6. Total 153.

Bowling:—Palsetia 6 for 26, Kalapesi 3 for 56, Jamsedji 1 for 65.

A MYSTERIOUS DEATH

IS IT OPIUM POISONING?

Abdul Rahiman, Pathan aged 50, died in the J. J. Hospital on Saturday after remaining in an unconscious state for several hours. Enquiries go to show that the deceased was addicted to opium eating, but the hospital authorities are not yet in a position to say whether he died of opium poisoning. An inquest held over the dead body of the dead man on Sunday morning has been adjourned till Nov. 18.

FATAL FALL FROM MOVING CART

Namdeo Bhaoo, 11-year-old Hindu boy, was driving a bullock cart to the stables near the Gas Company on Saturday evening. When the cart turned into a lane in Lalbag the boy fell down on the ground, his cart receiving a violent jolt in consequence of wheel having got into a rut. His elder brother who was sitting in the cart got down to find the boy unconscious. The boy died on his way to J. J. Hospital. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of enlarged spleen due to accidental fall.

KANARA SARASWATS' ATHLETIC SPORTS

The annual athletic sports held under the auspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association commenced on Sunday with the 5-mile running race. The event attracted a large number of entries, and as many 20 participated. The route started with the Alexandra Road, Hughes Road, Sandhurst Bridge, Queen's Road up to Churchgate and back.

V. S. Basrur, a student of the Wilson College (last years' holder) came first with a fairly good timing of 31 minutes. B. S. Rao (of Matunga) obtained the second place by completing the course in 32 minutes. D. R. Kulkarni came third and arrived half a minute later.

5- Mile walking race:—The 5-mile walking race was held on the 28th ultimo. The results were: B. S. Bantwal (47 minutes), 2 M. S. Kowshik (50 minutes) and 3. H. R. Mohan (50-1|2 minutes).

Badminton Tournament:—The Finals were played on Sunday at Gamdevi. In the Singles Tournament A. K. Karekatte defeated G. K. Karekatte (21-7, 21-7) and in the Doubles V. L. Kodikal and A. K Karekatte defeated K. V. Rao and G. K. Karekatte (21-11, 21-17).

A swimming race will be held on Sunday (the 11th instant.)

DIVALI COLLECTION FOR MAHILA MANDAL

During the last Divali holidays 35 lady volunteers went from house to house and succeeded in collecting Rs. 535-8-0 for the benefit of the Mahila Mandal, Parel, (the women's branch of the Social Service League, Bombay). This year also similar collections will be made.

The Mandal is carrying on various useful activities for the education and general advancement of women in the north of Bombay and the suburbs. Over a hundred women mostly belonging to the poor middle class take advantage of the educational classes conducted by the Mandal at Parel and Vile Parle. In these classes, Sewing and Cutting, First Aid, Home Hygiene, Home Nursing, English, Canvas Work, the art of making paper flowers are regularly taught and lantern and ordinary lectures are arranged from time to time. Arrangements have also been made to provide books and magazines for home reading.

Want of sufficient funds has been a serious handicap in the extension of the Mandal's activities, though there is a great demand for such extension. Ladies and gentlemen will by contributing liberally to the Divali Fund, enable the Mandal's activities are carried on in such localities as had been hitherto neglected so far as work for the uplift of women was concerned. It is hoped that an ample response will be given to the Mandal's appeal for help. The volunteers are provided with tickets of different denomination which will be given to the donors in lieu of receipts.

GOVERNOR AT SUKUR

SIR LESLIE'S REGRET

SUKKUR, Nov. 3.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson arrived here this morning on the second stage of their farewell tour of Sind. In the presence of a large gathering of citizens and officials His Excellency laid the commemoration stone of the Lloyd Barrage to mark the occasion of his final visit to Sind as Governor of Bombay and to record his close personal interest in the carrying out of the work on this gigantic scheme.

Replying to the address read by Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Construction, Sir Leslie Wilson said that the urgent importance of an early settlement of the programme of expansion and development of road and rail construction in Sind was fully realised by Government and that shortly definite proposals would be formulated. The question of communications in Sind was now becoming one of vital importance and he was glad to announce that the necessary arrangements for a redistribution of the revenue machinery of Government were now engaging the close attention of the Bombay Government who were also considering the future arrangements with regard to changes in the irrigation division after the completion of the Lloyd Barrage scheme.

SIR LESLIE'S REGRET.

"India has been called the land of regrets and one of these to me will be that I fear that I am very unlikely to see this work again, for it is apparently one of the unwritten laws that a Governor may not pay even a private visit to the Presidency of the administration of which he has been the head after giving up his office. I leave this work, however, with the full confidence that it is in the safest and most worthy hands and that in professional ability, devotion to duty, zeal and industry nothing will be lacking to ensure under Government blessing, its successful prosecution and completion to the everlasting benefit to Sind and its people."

His Excellency after lying the commemoration stone was presented with a handsome gold-plated trowel mallet and level in a dainty purple plush case. Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson were then taken for a trip on the river Indus on the steam tug "Kalabagh" and His Excellency returned to the Circuit House at noon in time to grant an interview to His Highness the Mir of Khairpur State.—A. P.

A COLOSSAL SCHEME

MACHINERY COSTS MILLION POUNDS STERLING

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech at the laying of the commemoration stone at Lloyd Barrage on Saturday, said:—

"What I personally consider an even more conspicuous feature than the magnitude of this scheme is the excellent organisation, which has been called forth, and is evinced in every department of the scheme. For instance all the plant, machinery and apparatus in general used on this work both on land and water, which I understand have cost in the aggregate over a million pounds sterling, have had to be planned and thought out in every detail; most of it was ordered in Europe or America, transported many thousands of miles by sea and many hundreds of miles more by land, and assembled, erected, tested and put into operation. Seeing as I do, that all items of this vast and varied mechanism are performing their allotted tasks smoothly and efficiently, I feel it speaks volumes for the high efficiency and professional ability of those who were set to perform this task."

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO CALCUTTA CONGRESS

The Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee is entitled to elect four delegates to the Indian National Congress. All persons who have been enrolled as members of any of the Village Congress Committees in the District, and who have paid their subscriptions for the year 1927-28, will be entitled to vote at the elections. Every voter will have four votes, which may be exercised in favour of one or more than one of the candidates in accordance with the wishes of the voters.

All persons enrolled as members of any of the Village Congress Committees in the District upto the 30th September 1928, will be entitled to offer themselves as candidates for the elections. Intending candidates should forward their nomination papers expressing their willingness to attend the Calcutta Sessions of the Congress if elected as delegates, and a certificate from the Secretary of the local Village Congress Committee, to the effect that the candidate is a member of the local Congress Committee on or before Wednesday the 7th November 1928, to the Hony. Secretaries, the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee, Patkar Niwas, Ghodbunder Road, Bandra, Bombay No 20. The candidates must be duly proposed and seconded by members of any Village Congress Committee, entitled to vote at the elections.

If only four nominations for the four seats are received, the four candidates will be declared as delegates to the Calcutta Congress from the Bombay Suburban District. If, however, more than four nomination papers are received, regular elections will be held on Tuesday the 13th November 1928, between 8 to 12 A. M. (S. T.) Voting papers will be supplied to the voters by the Polling Officers at the polling stations at the time of the elections. Voting by proxy is not allowed. All voting will be by ballot. The offices of the village congress committees in the District will be the respective polling stations for the areas under the jurisdictions of the different Village Congress Committees. The two Secretaries of the respective Village Congress Committees will act as Polling Officers, each for a period of two hours, in charge of their respective polling stations. Further information regarding the elections may be had from the offices of the Bombay Suburban District and the Village Congress Committees.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY

B.A. Pass and B.Sc. Subsidiary Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

B. P. C. C. Council meeting 6-30 p. m. Congress House.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Mr. Satyamurthi's lecture on "Young India Rebel," Jinnah People's Memorial Hall, 6-30 p. m.

Annual General Meeting of B. P. C. C. Congress House, 7 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, November 8.

Municipal Corporation, 5-10 p. m.

FRIDAY November 9.

Poppy Day.

First LL.B. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p. m.

SATURDAY, November 10.

The S.S. Mooltan with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, November 11.

Armistice Day.

BOMBAY PRO. CONGRESS COMITTEE.

A meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 P. M. (S. T.) at Congress House. The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday (the 7th inst.) at 7 P. M. (S. T.) at Congress House.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall on Wednesday, November 7, at 6 P. M (S. T.) Papers to be read are "The Story of Samb—the decendant of Shri Krishna—with special reference to the cure of his leprosy by Sun-Worship' by Mr. K. A. Padhye.

2. "Note on the Goddessling Maharani worshiped by the Bhuiyas of the Hazari bagh District in Chota Nagpur", by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, a magic lantern lecture on "Malaria" will be delivered by Dr. D. S. Bhandarkar, in Muraji Sunderj. Chawl, Nagapada, to-day (Monday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Coucil meeting of the above Committee be held to-day (Monday) at 8-30 P. M.

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, Mr. S. Satyamurti, wil deliver a public lecture on "Young India Rebel" at the Jinnah Peoples Hall, on Wednesday 7th inst. at 6-30 p.m.

GOAN MASS MEETING.

There will be a mass meeting of the Goan Community at the hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano on Sunday (11 inst) at 11 a.m. to consider ways and means of celebrating the centenary of Francisco Luis Gomes.

PROFEESSIONAL MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION.

Mr. Jhabvala, the General Secretary of the above Union writes to say as follows:—The above Union was formed over three months ago. The whole of its work is being conducted on constitutional lines. It has now a paper of its own and regular working office. All grievances are being represented constitutionally. Though all taxi-drivers have now joined the Union, the officialdom has been greatly interfering with the smooth working of the Union. It is a matter of great regret that the Commissioner of Police who had agreed some time ago to recognise the Union and redress the grievances of the men, has postponed the consideration of recognising the Union. In the meanwhile a large number of grievances are left unredressed.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1928.

Mahatma Gandhi rightly observes, commenting on the assault on Lala Lajpat Rai, that "it has drawn and will draw greater attention than the death of a small man." He advises people "not to lose the game by being violent." He remarks "if in spite of the innocence of the people Government highhandedness continues, the ship of Government will sink of its own accord."

* * *

That reminds me that after the Montford "Reforms" "political" rats in India made a great demonstration that the "ship" was in danger of sinking. They wanted to leave it—on proportionate pensions.

* * *

But about 98 per cent. of them didn't. They are wary fellows, these rats.

* * *

The Italo-Austrian Armistice now being celebrated in Rome has provided Signor Mussolini with an excellent opportunity to convince his "dear children", the Italian people, how anxious he is to secure them material well-being—on condition that they do not think about dangerous things like democratic Government.

* * *

Il Duce assured the two monster demonstrations of peasants who had marched up to Rome that he was anxious to concentrate attention on developing agricultural interests instead of the urban policy "hitherto followed".

* * *

He can be depended upon by his Fascists to seize an early opportunity of speaking to a deputation of urban interests that he was going to follow a policy which would ensure their well-being, a better policy than the one "hitherto followed".

* * *

He will assure them, for instance, that the State will supply them gratis with a copious quantity of castor oil to deal effectively with the enemies of Fascismo.

* * *

The "Herald" and its vulgar attack on Sir Amberson Marten has evidently caused resentment and annoyance to a number of right-thinking people.

* * *

A correspondent writes asking:—

"Whether what the 'Herald' says about Sir Amberson Marten does not fit Mr. B. G. Horniman the most. Is it not a fact that the champion Editor of Dalal Street was nearly famishing in London streets and that money was sent from Bombay to keep him going?"

* * *

The correspondent continues:—

"I presume B. G. H. found it an extremely difficult task to secure even a footing in British journalism and thought of India again as the country."

* * *

The correspondent asks: "When will Mr. Horniman learn that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones at others?" "But", he says, "—and it is a capital 'but'—Mr. Horniman was never in touch with realities.

* * *

Nawab Muzzafar Khan told Sir Hari Singh Gour at the Lahore session of the Simon Inquisition that the way to increase public interest in the elections to the Assembly was "by improving the mentality of the voter." The following colloquy is illuminating:—

* * *

Dr. Gour: "Is it (the interest in local Councils) not due to the temptation of greater powers?"

Nawab Muzzafar Khan: "What powers?"

Dr. Gour: "They may become Ministers."

Witness: "All people cannot become Ministers."

* * *

Fortunately not. But some worthless people can, because they can assure officialdom they will bring it the requisite number of votes.

* * *

Magistrate: "The police say that you and your wife had some words."

Prisoner: "I had some, your Worship, but I didn't get a chance to use them."

BOMBAY MUSICAL CONFERENCE

A SUCCESSFUL FUNCTION

The Bombay Presidency Musical Conference opened its first at Shanker Wadi Bombay on Friday night, Mayor Dr. Deshmukh presiding. There was distinguished cosmopolitan gathering present at the function prominent amongst whom were such distinguished musicians as Pandit Vishnu Digamber and other well-known "Ustads" from the States and the presidency.

Prof. B. R. Deodhar, the chairman of the Reception Committee in welcoming the delegates said that the need for a conference such as the one they were holding—where the ideals in music may be discussed and new paths along which the future developments should take place be struck, where the best talents in music in the city and the presidency may have opportunity of display—had long been felt. While painting and sculpture each had forged ahead music was still struggling behind. It was a welcome to find however, that a new generation of young artists was coming forward and the recent visit to foreign countries of Messrs. D. K. Roy and Harindranath Chatopadhya was a clear indication of the spirit that was abroad.

TRANSITION PERIOD.

Continuing the speaker said that the present time was rightly called the period of transition in the progress of the art of music. He referred to the "old days" when a pupil had to stay at his Guru's house and even after serving him faithfully could hardly hope to receive a regular training. But now the conditions had changed and men like Pandit Vishnu Digamber had come forward with the spirit of a missionary to spread the gospel of the divine art.

The speaker thought there was enough scope for new developments. The younger generation had a very difficult task before them and they had to fight against many odds. In the first place the musical profession was regarded by the educated public as something undignified. Coupled with that prejudice was the feeling that music afforded no scope for a successful career. "Unite a high standard of general education with music and the social distinction will follow of its own accord" declared the speaker.

In the absence of the kings and the rich, which the art received in the past, a new patronage in the form of recognition by the University should take its place suggested the speaker.

Pandit Vishnu Digamber then addressed the gathering.

The President in the course of his speech said that music helped them all to pass time. Although all of them may not have the gift for music everyone loved to hear it. He said that music was practically universal and so far as the basic tune were concerned they were the same all over the world.

There were musical concerts arranged under the auspices of the Conference both on Saturday and Sunday where excellent music was provided both by the well-known musicians and the pupils of the School Indian Music.

THE TARIFF BOARD

TO-DAY'S SITTINGS

The Tariff Board will hear the oral evidence of the representative of Messrs. the Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Company, Limited, Bombay in connection with the question of granting protection to the chemical industry in India at 11 a. m. to-day (Monday) at the Board's offices in Sir Cowasji Jehangir Building.—A. P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1928.

TRUCE TO CONTROVERSIES.

After a prolonged discussion the All-India Congress Committee has almost unanimously passed a resolution giving general support to the All-Parties' Constitution as the country's immediate minimum demand without prejudice to the Congress goal of Independence. In view of the endless controversy on the subject of the goal and the immediate step towards it and the tendency to cloud the main issues, it is necessary to scan the full text of the resolution. The resolution runs thus:

"The All-India Congress Committee adhers to the decision of the Madras Congress declaring complete Independence to be the goal of the Indian people and is of the opinion that there can be no true freedom till the British connection is severed. This Committee accepts the recommendations of the Nehru Committee as agreed to by the All-Parties' Conference for the settlement of the communal differences. This Committee cordially congratulates the Nehru Committee for their labours, patriotism and far-sightedness, and without prejudice to the resolution of the Congress relating to complete Independence, is of opinion that the recommendations of the Nehru Committee are a great step towards political advance and, without committing itself to every detail, generally approves of them."

The first part of the resolution which endorses the Congress goal of Independence should be a relief to those who recently chose to believe that somebody somewhere tried to whittle down the Congress resolution on Independence. It may be noted that the A.I.C.C. resolution confirms the "goal" of Independence but wisely refrains from converting the goal into an immediate demand. The second part of the resolution about the necessity of severance of British connection may appear to be a mere paraphrase of the term Independence. If it were only that, it would have been superfluous. But it is meant to suggest something more. It suggests that even if India with Dominion Status should be as free or independent as Great Britain herself, even if the present British Empire should evolve itself into a simple and genuine confideracy of free States, India must sever her connection with that Confideracy. If this is the right interpretation of the clause in question, the clause may be a natural human gesture of revolt against the present intolerable imperialism of England, but we must say nevertheless that it is a premature remedy against an uncertain contingency. If the present Imperialism of England were to continue in spite of India being free, there could be no alternative to severance. But it does not need much imagination to see that, India being a free member of the British Commonwealth, British Imperialism will almost automatically lose its sting. That is precisely why so many, including Mahatma Gandhi, a sworn foe of Imperialism, accept Dominion Status as an immediate objective. If the above expectation should be falsified, why, Dominion Status includes the right of secession.

In spite of this defective clause we welcome the A.I.C.C. resolution because it demonstrates that even the most ardent champions of Independence cheerfully acknowledge that the Nehru Committee's resolutions "are a great step towards political advance" and "generally approve of them." This clause we regard as the main and operative part of the whole resolution. And it is because of this part that Pandit Motilal Nehru said that he whole-heartedly accepted the resolution since "it gives liberty of action to those who are for Dominion Status." It is to be hoped that now at least all Congressmen will cry halt to the barren academic controversies about the subtle distinctions between Dominion Status and Independence and concentrate their efforts in the far more important task of evolving a sanction behind the Swaraj scheme which they have almost unanimously approved.

MR. JINNAH'S REFUSAL

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has expressed his inability to accept a seat on the Nehru Committee. The decision is as regrettable as the reasons given for it seem to us unconvincing. Mr. Jinnah refers to the resolution passed by the Calcutta sessions of the All-India Muslim League and to that passed subsequently by its Council in February last appointing a Committee to confer with the representatives of all other parties and expressly "instructing it to press the proposals formulated by the League for the acceptance of all the other parties and report the result to the Council before proceeding with the framing of the Constitution." "As President of the League and the Chairman of the Committee," he adds, "it would not do for me to anticipate their decisions with regard to the Nehru Report amended by the Lucknow Conference," because, in his opinion, the proposals formulated by the Nehru report are "counter-proposals to those known as the Delhi Muslim proposals which were substantially and practically endorsed by the Congress at Madras and the League at Calcutta." Mr. Jinnah, in our opinion, takes an unduly rigid view of his representative capacity. It is true, of course, that the League and its Council have given a definite mandate to him—a mandate which was, in the circumstances, hardly reasonable inasmuch as it left no room for negotiation with other parties in the country. It is true also that the present Nehru Committee has to work on the basis of the Lucknow decisions. But neither of these facts need prevent Mr. Jinnah from participating in his individual capacity in the work of the Committee and pressing the view of the League. Mr. Jinnah declared the other day that the Nehru proposals, as modified by the Lucknow Conference, were not unalterable like the Laws of the Persians and the Medes. That is a fact except that the proposals can be altered only with the approval of all parties represented at the Lucknow Conference. However, if Mr. Jinnah regards the Lucknow decisions as capable of being altered with the consent of all parties, why should he continue to regard the decisions of the Muslim League and its Council as unalterable as the Laws of the Persians and the Medes? His participation in the work of the Nehru Committee can no more commit the League to any decision that the Committee has taken or may take than Pandit Motilal Nehru's participation in it has committed or will commit the Congress. Judging from his statement, it is evident that Mr. Jinnah still adheres to the Delhi proposals and hopes that the Nehru Committee and the All-Parties Conference will yet "come into line" with them. Assuming that the Delhi proposals constitute the acme of political wisdom and fair-dealing as between Hindus and Muslims why should Mr. Jinnah not join the Nehru Committee and try to convert its members to his view? But no one who has carefully studied the Nehru Report will gainsay the fact that the interests of Muslims are fully safeguarded by the proposals made in it. Whether the proposals do justice to Muslims or not Mr. Jinnah's attitude is hardly helpful in securing the "reconsideration" of the Lucknow decision which he himself suggests. He asks the members of the Nehru Committee to help him in bringing about a solution of the Hindu-Muslim differences. Are not the members of the Committee similarly entitled to demand his help? We trust at its forthcoming meeting the Council of the League will "reconsider" its own position and permit its President, who refuses to give a lead to his community, greater freedom than he thinks he enjoys now, to negotiate a final settlement through participation in the work of the Nehru Committee.

THE MENACE IN EAST AFRICA.

The Hilton-Young Commission sent out by the Baldwin Cabinet to placate the White settlers of East Africa and investigate for them the question of establishing a Federation of Central African territories, is reported to have completed its labours and submitted its conclusions to the British Government. The Commission is understood to have recommended Dominion Status for the Whites of East Africa, in other words, it is in agreement with the White settlers that they should have the autonomy they have been hankering after. This only means that the White population of the East African Territories will be put into a position of permanent political overlordship of the Asiatic and African inhabitants and the ambition of Lord Delamere and Company will be gratified. Mr. Andrews said in commenting upon the conclusions reported to be arrived at by the Hilton-Young Commission: "Any form of self-government conceded to White settlers would lead to domination of coloured people by White people". The Indians in East Africa, whose political and economic status is thus put in jeopardy, must make an effective protest against this move, they must take concerted action early in alliance with the leaders of the children of the soil in warding off this menace. They will have in their efforts the whole-hearted support of their countrymen in India but we should like to know whether the Government of India have been taking steps to represent to Whitehall the gross inequity of conferring autonomy on the Kenya Whites without making the Natives of East Africa masters in their own country.

AWFUL PROSPECT!

The "Morning Post" is in lachrymose mood. The Tory journal is concerned because it has discovered that more and more of Indian store purchase is going out of British market to Continental manufactures. What is the good of being ready to do good to India, if we British cannot jam down our goods into Indian throats? That is the essence of this Tory lament. The "Morning Post" suggests to the British Labour Party that "transference of Government to Indian hostile hands would involve further serious drop in the Indian orders." The journal remarks: "Those who refuse to look after their own interests are apt to go to the wall." Precisely. And that is the reason why Indians of every shade of political opinion are determined to win Swaraj which alone will enable them to enjoy economic as well as political freedom.

CINEMA WAR BOGEY!

THE INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL KINE CORRESPONDENT.)

The "Times of India's" Calcutta correspondent and the Editor of the "Statesman" appear to have become willing instruments in the hands of some busybody, interested in passing upon the simpler sort of their readers, the most panicky news about the American film producers' studied and elaborate plans to capture the Indian Cinema business, including distribution, exhibition, building and running of theatre-parks of their own and establishing production agencies within the four corners of the British Indian Empire. Strictest secrecy is observed concerning the originators of the news. References made appear to be ideally elusive. Statements attributed to distributors, exhibitors and producers of Indian films are of a more or less preposterous nature. It is freely circulated that these last-mentioned Indian film industrialists are petrified by the very mention of the impending American danger so much so that they are represented as by now already demanding preventive and protective legislation against the American attempt at once and regarding the quota system as overdue. While giving his official recognition to the above bolstered-up fears and his moral support to the above demands as to legislation and quota the Editor of the "Statesman" has come out with an assertion that the quota system has now become almost universal. The American film representatives in Bombay have promptly though modestly contradicted the most fragrant assertions from the far off Calcutta correspondent of the "Times of India". They on their part are proposing to get themselves—panic-stricken at the possibilities of the German and British, but more terribly the British competition for Indian market in the coming five years. In these circumstances, it would be interesting and instructive to take a short resume of these affairs from the purely Indian point of view.

In the absence of an accredited Indian Cinema Industrialists' Association it is not worth anybody's while to put faith in elusive allegations made by interested non-Indians appearing to be made in the interest of the Indians. Our political common-sense of a century ought to tell us that no non-Indian of any variety will take cudgels on our behalf simply through philanthropic or kindred Christian feelings. So the best way for such philanthropists to convince us of their disinterested motives is to play with their cards on table. We can well afford to wait till they do so and we are perfectly entitled to get frightened only after we obtain sufficient reasons for it. In the meanwhile let us see as to who really wants this so-called quota system and protective legislation.

A DEEPER GAME.

The report of the Cinema Enquiry Committee bears witness that Indian producers headed by Madan Theatres Ltd. are opposed to the introduction of the quota system. They rightly hold, British members of the Committee agreeing with them, that the enforcement of the quota system will lead to the growth of mushroom concerns—producing inferior films, giving a new lease of life to the most undesirable class of Indian production. In Germany such a scheme gave birth to quota films causing the theatres to remain empty during their exhibition, proving a dead loss to the exhibitors. Indian witnesses from Cinema business from such distant places as Calcutta, Lahore and Bombay have reiterated views analogous to the above. Though on its face the bolstered-up news of the coming American competition appears to have been made a reliable ground for hastening legislation against non-Indian films and though the Indian interest is now and then on the lips of these defenders of the interest of Indian film industry, to our mind, the game is deeper than it appears to be. It is an open secret that Lord Birkenhead intended to secure preference to Empire films in India by appointing the Cinema Enquiry Committee, the Committee's denials of such motive behind its appointment notwithstanding. What the English commercial interests have failed to secure through the Enquiry Committee is now being attempted again in a most indirect and surreptitious manner. The American representatives in their reply have cleared the ground so far as charges regarding immediate expansion in the lines of production and park-building on their part. As to distribution, it needs hardly any amplication that the clientele of eastern and western taste is so strictly defined and limited by reasons of psychology that there is no much further ground for

(Continued on page 8)

THE COST OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY.

(BY DR. OSKAR WINGEN, of Berlin.)

Owing to the lack of dependable and exhaustive statistical material it had been impossible hitherto to obtain a clear view of the cost of public administration in Germany, taking into account the expenditure on the affairs of the Reich, the federal states and the municipalities. Thanks, however, to the careful work conducted during the last few years by the Berlin Board of Statistics, it is now possible to do so. The value of the Board's publication is greatly enhanced by the fact that it gives both the figures relating to the present period and those relating to pre-war years.

INCREASING EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure increased from 7,200 million marks in 1913|14 to 14,500 millions in the financial year 1925|26, i.e it has doubled since then. The amounts covered by tax receipts and customs duties were 4,000 millions in 1913|14, and 11,000 millions in 1925|26, which means that the revenue under this head has gone up by about 175 per cent. If we desire to realise what this increase in taxation amounts to, we must bear in mind that the national income is now very much lower than it was before the war. The remaining expenditure is, and was, covered by special administrative receipts, such as stamp duties and fees, surpluses earned by public undertakings, etc.

WAR BURDENS.

Our interpretation of the changes brought about in the national balance-sheet since the war must take into account, apart from the depreciation of the value of money, the necessity of providing funds, on the part of the Government, for such expenses as have arisen out of the economic plight of large sections of the population, e.g., disablement allowances to war victims, pensions, expenditure on public-welfare matters, etc. In addition to these, large sums are required in connection with the execution of the Versailles Treaty and the Dawes Plan. The extent of the additional burdens imposed upon the country in consequence of these obligations may be inferred from the fact that during the fiscal year 1925|26, as compared with 1913|14, the following new items of expenditure had to be faced, viz.: 3,000 millions for war burdens, more than 1,250 millions for public welfare and public health, more than 1,000 millions for housing matters, and 500,000 millions for unemployment allowances. It is also interesting to note the changes that have taken place within the various departments of the public administrative apparatus. The share of the army and navy, for instance, has gone down from 25.1 per cent of the total expenditure to 4.4 per cent. On the other hand, however, 21.4 per cent fell to the share of war burdens in 1925|26. The percentage amounts required for public welfare and public health have increased from 9.2 to 13.3. Before the war no public money was spent on housing matters, whereas this item absorbed no less than 7.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 1925|26.

SOCIAL INSURANCE.

The increase in the receipts from taxes and customs duties has been brought by the introduction of new and the increase in the rate of existing ones. The turnover tax and the house-rent tax are new. The former yielded 1,400 millions and the latter 1,250 millions during 1925|26. By raising the rates the following increases were effected: income tax 2,500 millions (1,400 millions in 1913|14), real-estate and building tax 870 millions (as against 437 millions), industrial tax 575 millions (as against 179 millions).

The abovementioned figures are exclusive of the payments for account of social insurance which amount to about 4,000 millions at present and also of such reparation payments as are not provided out of public funds, e.g., surpluses earned by the National Railroad Administration, taxes levied on manufacturers under the Dawes legislation etc. The expenditure incurred by public administration in Germany has been cut down to the lowest figure required to ensure the proper working of the administrative machine to the exclusion of any superfluous expense.

Notes of the Day.

Lesson From Poland.

Poland is a self-governing country in Europe, enjoying a democratic constitution. It is a Republic saddled with the unfortunate political encumbrance that it has three communities in full possession of the truly democratic franchise and struggling to make themselves politically felt. There are the Poles proper, the Germans and the Ukranians. But nobody has suggested that because Poland has to face a communal problem it does not deserve to be self-governing. That argument is used only by the self-imposed "Trustees" of a country when they have complete political power over it, as in the case of India. In Poland the communal clash can be intensely bitter, too, as ocassionally in India. A Wasaw message says that in connection with the Polish celebration of the 10th anniversary of the defence of Lemberg against Ukranian Troops a fracas occurred between the Poles and Ukranians with fatal results.

Thinking Aloud.

From time to time Sir John Simon indulges in the practice of thinking aloud for the benefit of his colleagues. He reviews what he calls the "main position" in regard to the inquiry he has undertaken. He is anxious, he assures the witnesses, to get a picture of how the Montford "Reforms" have been working. Evidently when he has had a peep into the "picture" as drawn up for him by the large number of official witnesses, he is anxious to explain the chief lineaments of it to his class and the pupils are expected to listen in reverential silence. Professor Simon was busy explainings, before the Commission rose for the day on Friday, "the two methods by which minority communities could secure representation" One method, he said, was by nomination, the other through separate electorates. But the Professor must have been surprised to see an ordinarily docile pupil interrupting him. A Special Correspondent from Lahore says that Lord Burnham made "a mild interruption" when he suggested that there was also a third method, and this was the one of joint electorates and reservation of seats. It is significant that the Professor excluded this method in his commentary to his class in what they had learnt so far.

Scurvy Treatment.

The official explanation of the Punjab "Depressed" Classes Deputation having been refused permission to meet the Simon Commission or to give oral evidence before it as perfunctory as that with regard to the cowardly assault on Lala Lajpat Rai and other Punjab leaders. According to this explanation, "the decision of the Punjab Government that the arrival of the Commission should be private limited necessarily the admission to the platform to receive the Commission". That is to say, the "Depressed" Classes Deputation was considered too unimportant to be allowed to meet the Commission, though the Deputation was eager to co-operate with it and had come from a long distance for the purpose. It must also be noted that Government's decision was arrived at after they found that the Deputation's memorandum to the Commission was somewhat uncomplimentary to the Government.

Commission's "Impartiality."

As regards the Deputation being not permitted even to to submit oral evidence before the Commission the official explanation is that "the memorandum submitted by Mr. Sunder Singh will receive careful consideration.....It is not possible for the Conference to find time to hear Mr. Sunder Singh orally," but "the presence of Mr. Rajah on the Central Committee to represent the Depressed classes is a guarantee that their interests would be fully safeguarded." This is adding insult to injury. The Commission has spared more time to less important witnesses and Mr. Rajah represents only Government first and foremost both on the Committee and in the Legislative Assembly. It seems that the Conference is party to the decision to shut out Mr. Sunder Singh, and for no better reason than that his deputation is hostile to the Government. This is a striking sample of the Commission's much boosted "impartiality."

2ND GREAT MOVEMENT AFTER N. C. O.

SIMON TEAM---A HANDMAID OF BUREAUCRACY.

NATION CONGRATULATED FOR SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT

Congress Sympathy With Labour

LALAJI ON SPIRIT OF YOUNG GENERATION

A. I. C. C. Proceedings

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

When the All-India Congress Committee reassembled this afternoon, Pandit Malaviya, who arrived only this morning, moved the reconsideration of the resolution of the Working Committee on the question of independence and the Nehru Report, passed yesterday by the All-India Congress Committee, and sought to delete the words "That there can be no true freedom till the British connection is severed." He contended that the A. I. C. C. was not justified in going beyond the resolution of the Madras Congress relating to independence. That resolution left open the question of India remaining within the Empire or going outside it. He emphasised that self-governing communities were autonomous communities, equal in status and in no way subordinate one to another, either in domestic affairs or in external matters, though they were united by common allegiance to the Crown.

RULED OUT.

Dr. Ansari ruled the motion out of order on the ground that the question had already been decided after full discussion.

SYMPATHY WITH LABOUR.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru moved a resolution expressing sympathy with those workers who had been on strike in various parts of the country, and admiration for the determined struggle which they had put up against hunger and the forces of the "employing class" and the Government.

Swami Kumaranand and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose supported the motion. The latter said that in his own province Congressmen had identified themselves with the sorrows and troubles of Labour, but he admitted that generally speaking the charge that Congressmen were not taking interest in the struggles of Labour was justified. He declared that he stood for a rapprochment between the Congress and Labour.

Mr. Muttra Prasad moved an amendment altering the resolution to the effect that the All-India Congress Committee expressed sympathy with only those workers who had gone on strike for justifiable reasons. He maintained that the Executive of the Congress should be an Arbitration Board between Labour and Capital. The resolution as proposed by Pandit Jawaharlal however suggested that capitalists were always wrong and strikers always right.

Pandit Malaviya supported the amendment. He said that sufficient care had not been taken in the past in calling strikes.

Mr. Subash Chandra Bose: Give us an instance of a case when sufficient care was not taken.

Pandit Malaviya: I think the Bombay mill strike was started without sufficient regard for the consequences.

Mr. Muttra Prasad's amendment, on being put to vote, was rejected by 24 votes to 18, and the original resolution was passed unanimously.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SEVEN.

Mr. Satyamurthi moved: The All-India Congress Committee has noted with satisfaction that notwithstanding all official efforts to the contrary, the boycott of the Simon Commission has been carried out with success, and all representative organisations and representative men have kept aloof from the Commission. The Committee trust that the boycott will be maintained to the end."

Mr. Satyamurthi expressed regret that Sir John Simon, who had been acclaimed as very able and intelligent, should consciously play the leading part in the farce that was being enacted. If he was able, he ought to know that the miscellaneous group of witnesses who had come to give evidence before the Commission were by no means either representative or even intelligent, and that they did not know what they wanted.

HANDMAID OF BUREAUCRACY.

Mr. Satyamurthi continued that yet, Sir John was going about trumpeting that valuable evidence was being collected. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments re-echoed the pompous announcement of the Commission, that they (the Commission and the Governments) had nothing to do with each other and that the Commission would hear evidence impartially. But to-day, the Commission stalked through the land as the handmaid of the bureaucracy, chaperoned by the police and housed at Government Houses. In Madras, for instance, the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code had been prostituted to break the boycott movement. Indeed, the Commission's mind had been made up, for did not Lord Burnham, when a witness pleaded for the separation of judicial from executive functions, ask him to give reasons beyond those advanced by Congressmen? Again, at Lahore, did not a member of the Commission suggest in regard to communal representation, that minorities could be given protection only by nomination by the Government of so-called representatives, or by the perpetuation of separate electorates?

A SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT.

In effect, the trend of the evidence given by non-officials was: "We do not know what we want or what the country wants, but if you are going to give any Reforms or privileges, then let us have a share much beyond what we are entitled to either by considerations of population or wealth or intelligence." It was a truthful claim to say that the Commission had been successfully boycotted. The Report of the Nehru Committee was a valuable contribution to the task of framing a Constitution on a democratic basis with full guarantees for the minorities. When leading men in the country produced such a Constitution, Sir John Simon patronisingly termed it the product of the work of a group of politicians.

Mr. Satyamurthi continued that this was insulting to the dignity and self respect of the Congress and the country. He declared that the Nehru report was not intended by its authors or by the All-India Congress Committee for the Simon Commission, but it was produced in exercise of the principle of self-determination. The unity which was going to impress Sir John Simon and England, and which would get anything for India, would be the unity of maintaining the boycott unimpaired.

"C.I.D. INSPECTORS AS CHAPRASIS."

Dr. Satyapal referred to the "huge" procession held as a demonstration against the Commission on its arrival in Lahore. The attack on Lala Lajpat Rai, he said, was wanton, brutal and uncalled for. The purpose behind it was to incite the people to violence. There was no representative body co-operating with the Commission in the Punjab. The boycott was so effective that the offices of the Commission looked like an armed camp, and C.I.D. Inspectors were acting as chaprasis and bearers.

SECOND GREAT MOVEMENT AFTER N. C. O.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, supporting the motion, said that he was satisfied that the decision of the Working Committee of the Congress to boycott the Commission had proved correct, but its success was due to the exertions of Congressmen and non-Congressmen throughout the country. Indeed, the boycott movement was the second great movement after the Non-Co-operation movement. When Pandit Malaviya told him this morning that the cry of "Simon, go back" was music in the Punjab, he felt that the sickness which he had had for the last six weeks--(Laughter)—had disappeared. The Boycott mentality was sure to be productive results.

HOLDING OF HARTALS.

Mr. Shanker Lal, Secretary of the Delhi Congress Committee moved an amendment on favour of holding hartals in all places to be visited by the Simon Commission. He detailed at length what he described as "the tactics being played by bureaucracy," in giving out wrong timings of the arrival and departure of the Commission. He pointed out a gentleman in the visitors' gallery, who he said was a C.I.D informer and had come to the meeting by purchasing a visitors' ticket, and continued to take notes of the proceedings inspite of permission not having been given to him. (Shame, shame).

Mr. Shanker Lal's amendment was carried by a majority, and the amended resolution was passed

The Committee also approved of the Working Committee's resolution, that a research section of the Congress should be organised, and to begin with, two scholars should be appointed, and Rs. 6,000 set apart for the purpose. The Committee further resolved that the Working Secretary should take the necessary steps in this behalf.

AFFILIATION OF LONDON BRANCH OF CONGRESS.

On the motion of Pandit Jawaharlal, the Committee recommended to the Congress to affiliate the London branch of the Indian National Congress to itself, subject to such conditions as the Working Committee might fix.

The Secretary next read a letter from the League against Imperialism, regarding the next World Congress of the League at Paris and inviting Indian co-operation. It was resolved that the Working Secretary should be authorised to act on behalf of the Congress in this matter.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

It was resolved to leave the report submitted by the Committee appointed to revise the Congress Constitution for consideration by the Subjects' Committee of the ensuing session of the Congress at Calcutta.

At the instance of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, the Committee approved of the Working Committee's recent resolution regarding instructions to Congress members in the Legislatures. Mr Horniman unsuccessfully moved that the matter should be referred to the Subjects Committee of the next Congress. He submitted that the All-India Congress Committee should enforce stronger discipline on the members to carry out the mandate of the Congress. The general opinion in the country was that much too great latitude had been given to Congress members of the Councils.

The motion for postponement of the consideration of the question was lost by a majority, and the original proposition carried, the Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

"SHIP OF GOVT. WILL SINK OF ITS OWN ACCORD"

MAHATMAJI'S COMMENTS ON LAHORE OUTRAGE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

Commenting on the alleged assault on Lala Lajpat Rai at Lahore Mahtama Gandhi writes in "Navjivan" congratulately Lalaji. "When soldiers and leaders like Lalaji are wounded the attention of the people and of the world is drawn. The assault on Lalaji has drawn and will draw greater attention than the death of a small man. People should not lose the game by being violent. If in spite of the innocence of the people Government high-handedness continues the ship of Government will sink of its own accord.—A. P.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION A REFLEX OF YOUNGER GENERATION

LALAJI NOT TO OPPOSE IT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Lala Lajpat Rai, in a statement to the Associated Press soon after today's session of the Al-India Congress Committee, says that he considers the controversy on the question of Dominion Status and Complete Independence to be of no practical value except for the fact that it discloses the stiff attitude of the younger generation towards Great Britain—an attitude justified by the policy of the Government. In the circumstances, he says, it has become impossible for those who are prepared to remain contented with Dominion Status, to carry the younger generation with them.

NOT TO FIGHT AGAINST INDEPENDENCE.

Asked whether he would carry on a campaign against independence, Lala Lajpat Rai said: "For the present I stand by the decision of the All-Parties' Conference for Dominion Status." He thought that he was not justified, in the light of what was happening in the country, to embark on an active campaign against those who were making a stand for Complete Independence.—A.P.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION AND AFTER

PT. MALAVIYA'S FAITH IN DOMINION STATUS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Since the adoption by the All-India Congress Committee of the resolution proposed by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, declaring complete independence as the goal of the Indian people, a small section of members of the A. I. C. C. has been considering the possible effects of the Declaration which is part of the resolution, that there can be no true freedom until the British connection is severed. The objection raised last night by Dr. Besant, that this part of the resolution is 'ultra vires', has been taken up by Pandit Malaviya, who, it is understood, has given notice of a resolution to reopen discussion on the question.

Addressing the Working Committee this morning, he observed that so long as the Congress took up the attitude that complete independence was the only goal for the Nation, it would be impossible for the members of the Congress to work with the members of the All-Parties' Conference for Dominion Status, and get it from the British Parliament. He conceded the position of those who contended that no Parliamentary Bill, conferring Dominion Status, could be drafted from the point of view of the Congress, but he believed very firmly in working for Dominion Status, which was both feasible and practical.

PT. J. NEHRU ACCEPTS CHALLENGE.

Challenged by him, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru explained that the Congress had a definite programme for the attainment of independence and the question was one of organising the masses for it.—A. P.

WILL CONVENTION BE POSTPONED?

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

Lobby discussions show that, in response to Mr. Jinnah's request for the postponement of the National Convention till after the Calcutta Session of the Congress, the Convention may be postponed, but it has been decided that the Convention shall consist of members of the All-India Congress Committee, representatives of various organisations approved by the All-Parties' Conference and elected members of the Central and Provincial Legislatures who have not co-operated with the Simon Commission in any way.—A. P.

MUSLIM LOYALISTS AND SIMON TEAM

ADDRESS FROM FIFTEEN ORGANISATIONS

LAHORE, Nov. 4.

On Sunday evening Muslims claiming to represent 15 Muslim organisations of the Punjab presented a welcome address to Sir John Simon and his colleagues at Government House.—Free Press.

POPULARISING NEHRU REPORT IN NASIK

YOUTH LEAGUE STARTED

NASIK, CITY, Nov. 3.

The All-Parties' Deputation consisting of Messrs. Paranjpe, Kelkar, Rajagopalachari, Gangadharrao Deshpande, Limaye, Gunjal, Pashankar, Mir Shakrulla, Vaidya, Joshi and Tulpule visited Nasik on Friday. They delivered speeches supporting the resolution on the Nehru Report. Mr. Akut presided over the meeting which was attended by about 5,000 people.

YOUTH LEAGUE.

On Saturday morning the inauguration ceremony of the Youth League took place Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding. Mr. Marathe, President of the Youth League, opened the meeting with a speech of welcome. Messrs. Rajagopalachariar and Deshpande delivered addresses on the duty of Youth. Mr. Kelkar summed up the proceedings with an appropriate appeal to the younger generation.

The deputation left for Jalgaon.—A. P.

BARODA STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE

Squalid Misery side by side with Princely Luxury

"BROWN STATE BUREAUCRACY"

Mrs. Sharda Mehta's Criticism

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Nov. 4.

The seventh Session of the Baroda Praja Mandal met to-day in the Capital of the Gaekwar under the presidentship of Darbar Gopaldas Desai. Preparations on a very grand scale are made by the Reception Committee under inspiring chairmanship of Mrs. Sharda Mehta. Bardoli has infused new life throughout the Province of Gujarat and the arrival of delegates in large numbers from all parts of the State indicates the Conference is going to be a success.

Every train brings fresh contingents of delegates and visitors. The President-elect Darbar Gopaldas arrived here yesterday night from Borsad and was received by the Chairman and workers of the Praja Mandal who profusedly garlanded him. His party included Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, the heroic wife of the President. The President was taken in procession to the Exhibition grounds. The procession consisted of nearly one thousand volunteers from Karjan and Padra Taluka and huge crowds of people.

An exhibition of Swadeshi things was arranged, the Khadi section particularly spinning and carding demonstration carried on by Sardar Vallabh bhai's daughter attracted much attention.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION OPENED.

The Chairman of the Exhibition Committee requested Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai to open the Exhibition. Dr. Sumant Mehta in a few preliminary remarks insisted that Indian States must encourage Swadeshi industries. He further exposed the farce of Okha development and how that port was used as a means to flood Baroda with foreign products.

Mrs. Bhaktilaxmi Desai, in her speech insisted upon the use of Khaddar.

MRS. SHARDA MEHTA'S SPEECH

Mrs. Sharda Mehta, B.A., Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the guests said:—

It is a matter of no uncommon joy that you from the distant parts of the State should be present in such large numbers to exchange your views on our common grievances and to empty your hearts and take some solace from one another. My Committee and myself are fully conscious of our shortcomings and I should like to crave your indulgence on behalf of my Committee for the poor hospitality that we may be able to offer you and for any inconvenience that you may be put to on account thereof.

It is a happy sign that the workers of the Praja Mandal and the organisers of this session decided to carry on a vigorous propaganda from the beginning and to send round workers in all directions in the State to carry the message of Praja Mandal, to explain to the people of the aims and objects of their conference and the nature of the work that it proposes to undertake.

BARODA'S G. O. M.

Words are too poor a medium to express my thanks to that venerable veteran of the Praja Mandal—Sane Dada—who came down from far off Deccan from his retirement to undertake a propaganda tour in the interior of that far off district of Amreli. The people of Baroda are highly indebted to that old man for these valuable services.

Till this day the work of the Praja Mandal was being single handedly carried on by men. The triumph of Bardoli has convinced one and all that a greater amount of success can be achieved by seeking and securing the co-operation of the fair sex, not only that but if you permit me to say that no success in any work would be possible without the co-operation of your women. Sardar Vallabhbhai rightly set his hand on this keynote to the real advancement of the society. Being encouraged by this illuminating example in Bardoli, the workers here also sought the cooperation and help from the women of Baroda. Those of you who have been to villages must have at least realised that the women there were not less enthusiastic and they readily extended the support and co-operation to the movement. A remarkable awakening amongst the masses has resulted out of this co-operation of the other sex.

SNAP THE AGE-LONG SHACKLES.

It is needless to say that this has been the age of the woman and the youth. As is found a new awakening and a consciousness among the women-folk of the country so is the youth of the nation stirred to his utmost. The youth of to-day is determined to tear off all shackles of age-long superstitions, economic bondage and political fetters and reorganise society on new ideals and from a new outlook. The peasant youths, a real asset of the country have organised themselves into associations in numerous villages and started in right earnest to march on the way to progress and self-purification. You all know that nations like China, Egypt, Turkey and Afghanistan known to be rotting in abysses of darkness till yesterday have before our very eyes risen to an enviable status in the scale of the advanced nations of the world. Just in our very neighbourhood we have the most illuminating example of Bardoli where the illiterate, yet peaceful and honest peasants brought down to its knees an Imperial power.

HOPE IN YOUTHS.

I should like to avail myself on this occasion to address a few words to the youths present here and to those whom my humble voice may reach. I have an undying faith in your aspirations. Your environments are probably very favourable but the task you are called upon to shoulder equally difficult. You are dreaming dreams of independence and self-realisation. You have to face an orthodox society and superstition-ridden elders and will have to shatter an age-old political constitution. It is therefore my earnest appeal to you to see that you do not engage yourselves in unnecessary squabbles and waste your precious time. No doubt you will be called upon to sacrifice the prospects of a prosperous brilliant career at the alter of service of the poor. Renunciation—Tyaga—has been the great heritage of this hoary land. Your sacrifice will dispel from the masses layers of ignorance and illiteracy and will shatter the spells of superstition. The justification of the very existence of your Youth League will lie in your capacity to resist the political injustice imposed upon your nation.

Women of India are to-day called upon to develop a much wider outlook of life than they have been hitherto doing. That time is passed when you could end all your duties in looking after herths and homes. Our country has been reduced to utter poverty, we as a nation have been totally emasculated and have lost all physical vitality. Have you ever thought for a moment in what condition you will leave your children behind—children whom you brought up with difficulties and under hardships? The primary duty of a mother is to take care of her children. The time have advanced and with them also the notions of a mother's duty to her children. You have to look after their physical, mental, moral and economic development. This duty calls upon you, ye women of India, thus to widen your vision and look round you to see what is happening in the world.

You must also see that your helpless widowed sisters are not left to their fate. It is your duty to see that the hard earned money that your husbands send to the Government coffers in shape of taxes are not squandered away. Don't put up with the ruthless exploi-

(Continued on page 8)

FRENCH RADICALS IN CONFERENCE

SCHEME FOR POINCARE'S DOWNFALL

PRESIDENT SUPPORTS A POLICY OF SITTING ON FENCE

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Angers.—Unusual importance is attached to the annual Congress of the Radical Socialist Party meeting to-day because the section is credited with scheming for the downfall of the Poincare Government and because the Congress will decide whether a mandate to its Ministers in the Cabinet shall continue.

All leaders were present including M. Herriot and three others members of the Cabinet. The President of Party, M Daladier, in his opening address, adopted the attitude of sitting on the hedge. The Rapporteur recommended "inter alia" the enforcement of anti-clerical legislation and the elimination of the articles 70 and 71 from the Budget proposals.

He criticised the Government's foreign policy and asserted that the Party should withhold its support from the Government if it was not prepared to carry out a minimum programme which he outlined and the Radical Ministers should retire.

General Political Committee of Congress, by small majority, has adopted a minimum programme drawn up by M. Monigny, the Rapporteur.—Reuter.

BARODA STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 7)

tation of the poor both by the rich and by the Government. Then there is greater and more urgent call on you and that is to shoulder and share with your men in their responsibilities.

THE CONTRAST.

Brothers and sisters, I am sure, of you must have come to this capital for the first time in your life. Your drive from station to this pandal must have dazzled you with the sight of big, broad roads, magnificient college and High School buildings, a very big hospital, a palatial High Court building and a number of motor cars plying on those spacious roads. But I may assure you that is not the real Baroda. The real Baroda lies in its narrow "poles," in tottering houses, poor dirty, smelling abodes and in its emancipated lifeless populace.

The total revenue of the State in the year 1926-27 was Rs. 24,661,665 and expenditure Rs. 2,01,19,363. Comnating these figures with those of 1925-26 one finds that there is an increase of Rs. 6,46,118 in expenditure. We shall now proceed to examine the propriety of this increment in expenditure by its net results. The population of Baroda is nearly 21 lacs out of which nearly 70 per cent. are agriculturists. Is it necessary for me to point that the condition of the peasantry is going from bad to worse day by day?

WOES OF THE RYOT.

The Patidar agriculturist who was once an asset of the State has been at present rendered to a condition of a penury and lifelessness. He has been buried under debts. Ten years back the indebtness of the agriculturist of Baroda was Rs. 7 crores; to-day, the figure has jumped up to Rs. 10 crores. The agriculturist feeds thousand in their land with what they produce and his own children are underfed. He cultivates cytton to clothe lacs of them and his own children are not sufficiently clothed. He has not a spare pair with him to be able to send the dirty one for a wash. And as a reward of these poor facilities they have got, in what is known as the Compulsory Education Act, a Democles sword hanging over their head. The fine under this Act brings to the Government coffers as a few thousands every year. And in spite of this poor lot, it is the overburdened agriculturist of the State that pays a major portion of the State Revenue.

It is now full 20 years since the Free and Compulsory Education Act has been in force. The Government records show that out of a population of 2,126,522 including 1,100,564 males and 1,025,958 females, only 272,438 men, (231,118 males and 41,320 females) have been educated. The total percentage of the educated thus comes to 12.8. Can any one of you tell me ho wfar we have advanced as a result of this Act?

Our Maharaja has been fully conscious to the pernicious consequences of the drink evil. He is fully aware of his duty to save his subjects from the path of ruination. But it passes my comprehension when the administrative machinery gets unset at the slightest agitation for prohibition.

FARCE OF A CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT.

The Government will tell you that it has granted you a Legislative Council and if you want further constitutional reforms you must approach it through that institution. I need not tell you that our Dhara Sabha is a wrong nomenclature and is nothing if not a big farce. When the world is advancing we are retrograding and the powers hitherto invested in our Dhara Sabha, Panchayets and Municipalities are on the contrary curtailed. Our destiny has been linked up with that of the people of British India and we cannot on any account overlook the fact. A just and legally constituted Government does not mean only the keeping of Law and Order but also includes the grant of constitutional liberty to the people. It is natural that people in our State must imbibe a desire for a greater share in the administration when people just in our vicinity have been putting forth a pressing demand for the Dominion Status.

I shall, in concluding, now appeal to you to set your face for an onward march to progress. I hope you will lend us your hearty co-operation and support in arriving at some unanimous decision for the working of that programme.

PEASANTS' MARCH ON ROME

ARMISTICE CELEBRATION

IL DUCE ASSURES TO FOLLOW RURAL POLICY

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Rome.—Among the demonstrations in connection with the tenth anniversary of Italo-Austrian Armistice now being celebrated there has been march to the Capital of two great processions of peasants, one consisting of 40000 and the other 25,000 from every part of Italy with bands.

Signor Mussolini in a stirring address confirmed his intention of concentrating on the developments of agricultural interests instead of urban policy hitherto followed and arranged to gather the agriculturists in Rome again on November 3, 1924.—Reuter.

PANGALOS CHARGED WITH MAN SLAUGHTER

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Athens.—Pangalos has been charged with manslaughter arising from election incident in which two persons were wounded and subsequently died. He has been remanded to custody pending trial, but bail will probably be granted.—Reuter.

BUCHAREST SEETHING WITH EXCITEMENT

BRATIANU GOVERNMENT HAS RESIGNED

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Berlin.—A message from Bucharest says that the Bratianu Government has resigned owing to the Regency Council's insisting of a Coalition Government representing all parties and the refusal of the National Peasants Party to accept M. Bratinau's leadership. Bucharest is seething with excitement.—Reuter.

MUSLIM THEOLOGY AND MODERN THOUGHT

SIR M. IQBAL TO DELIVER LECTURES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

On the invitation of the Committee of Madras Lectures on Islam, Sir Mahomed Iqbal has consented to deliver a course of six lectures at Madras on "Moslem Theology and Modern Thought." He is expected to arrive at Madras on December 9 and will stay as a guest of the Committee which at its last meeting elected Hajee Jamal Mahomed Sahib as Chairman and Hameed Hasan as Secretary for the current year.—A. P.

COUNCIL ELECTIONS IN BURMA

MANY SITTING MEMBERS UNSEATED

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

The results of the general elections to the Burma Legislative Council, so far received, show that Dr. Ba Yin, Minister for Education, U Ba Pe, who was Deputy President of the first Legislative Council formed under the Reforms, and U Paw Tun, Deputy President of the last Council, have all been defeated. The successful candidates from the Indian constituencies in Rangoon include only one sitting member, namely, Mr. Tyabji.—A. P.

SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT CONFERENCE

MANGALORE, Nov. 3.

The South Canara District Conference will be held at Mangalore on November 17 and 18 under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman. The Reception Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Saldanha, M.L.C., is making arrangements on a large scale. The subjects for discussion include boycott of the Simon Commission and the adoption of the Nehru Report, revenue settlement and forest grievances.—A. P.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S DEFENCE OF NEHRU REPORT

Says He is for Independence, but Can't Refuse Support to Swaraj Constitution

ALL AMENDMENTS WITHDRAWN

Independence Resolution carried Unanimously.

DELHI, Nov. 3.

The following is the concluding portion of the proceedings of the A. I. C. C. in its Saturday's session:—

After refreshments Mr. O. Kandaswami Chetty (Madras) vigorously defended that the goal should be emphasised as immediate independence.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru advised the acceptance of the resolution without any amendments for the resolution made it clear that Independence meant severance of British connection, which was necessary to carry out the policy of extreme resistance to imperialism. India did not want the slightest protection of India's frontiers as she had an efficient army which could be supplemented if necessary by officers. England's strength lay in her possession of India He discounted Afghanistan in her present undeveloped condition proving a menace to India's safety.

LOWERING CONGRESS PRESTIGE.

Mr. Satyamurthi (Madras) protested against a section of Congressmen undermining the loyalty of Congress by acting contrary to its resolutions. Those Congressmen who were on the Nehru Committee should have reconciled the resolution of the Conference (in favour of Independence) to their recommendations. But in the hunt for the "Maricha" of unity they had given a wrong lead to the country and he feared the Congress itself was becoming a secondary body to the All-Parties' Conference. He objected to a section of Congressmen maligning those who were engaged in a propaganda for Independence and thereby lowering the prestige of the Congress.

Pandit Motilal Nehru (at the outset made a confession of faith saying that he yielded not even to Pandit Jawaharlal (Hear, hear) in the firm belief of complete Independence for India. He had always believed that there was no remedy for India's ills except complete Independence, but at the same time he held that Dominion Status was not to be spurned at. (A voice: Will it be given?)

"I see there is less distance between Dominion Status and Independence than there is between depedence and Independence. I know Dominion Status will never be given to you unless one of the parties is forced by circumstances. At any rate it will not be willingly given, but the All-Parties' Committee has done unexpected good work in that it has secured unanimity of opinion on the question of Dominion Status.

THEIR MINIMUM DEMAND.

It brought together various political organisations to agree to Dominion Status as the minimum demand and as the starting point for Congressmen to work with other parties. It was also a very good showing of the strength of feeling behind the Congress."

The Pandit said he was not in India when the Congress last year passed a resolution authorising the Working Committee to arrange an All-Parties' Conference. He himself had felt pessimistic about its utility but it having been launched upon the Conference was brought into existence and its Committee framed a constitution. As the Committee had made it clear the goal of the Congress was not in any way lowered. But it enabled the Congress to know that other parties also were all for a form of Government which would in no case be lower than that which prevailed in the self-governing Dominions.

A QUESTION OF HONOUR.

Now having been on that Committee and signed that report and the Congress having been responsible for its creation, he was in honour bound to support its decision. But if his position was considered inconsistant with his membership of the executive of the Congress and as the President-elect of the Congress then he would resign from that position.

The full reason why he supported the resolution was that while it enabled the 'independencewallahs' to pursue their own programme, it gave equal liberty to those who advocated Dominion Status to pursue theirs. At the same time he did not want any party to malign the others.

RIDING TWO HORSES.

Proceeding he explained his own position. "Within a few weeks I shall be riding two horses, one the All-Parties horse, the other the Congress horse. Unless I can keep both horses well in command I won't try it (Laughter). My position is going to be that of an advocate of Dominion Status having been a signatory to the All-Parties' Report whether I believe in Dominion Status or not. But for the fact that this resolution states that the Nehru Committee's reoprt is a great step towards political advance you would never find me supporting this resolution whole-heartedly because it gives liberty of action to those who are for Dominion Status.

CONGRESS STANDS FOR INDEPENDENCE.

"You must not run away with the idea that the Congress is for Independence. It may be that the majority in the next Congress will be for Independence but the minority has always the right to convince and convert the majority. There is really no half-way house between complete Independence and complete dependance. Every day strengthens me in my conviction that Government are not going to concede even Dominion Status. The way the Simon Commission is going about its work is a sufficient proof.

Pandit Jawaharlal had said that leaders of the Congress are ignorant of the implications of Socialism. I plead guilty to it but I can claim that I can foresee more clearly than he can. You cannot prevent Congressmen from supporting the All-Parties' Decisions although they may be far short of the Congress resolutions.

A voice asked:—Is the All-Parties' Conference co-existent with the Congress?

WHICH IS BIGGER?

Pandit Motilal warming up declared "I say that the All-Parties' Conference is greater than even the Congress. The Congress cannot be bigger than what it is. The All-Parties' Conference was brought into being by the Congress which is a party to it. We must stand by its decisions."

After Lala Lajpat Rai and others had addressed exhorting the meeting not to miss the present atmosphere for unity, the original resolution (moved by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar) was carried nem con. Dr. Besant and Lala Lajpat Rai not voting.

LALAJI'S WISH.

After Pandit Motilal Nehru had spoken Dr. Ansari announced the withdrawal of all amendments to the main resolution moved by Dr. Besant, Hamid Khan, Lala Duniehand and C. D. Pande.

Lala Lajpatrai said that he agreed with most of what Pandit Motilal Nehru had said. His wish, however, was to turn out the British from India even by force. They had to gain freedom by any means that was practicable and available. He declared that the British did not occupy their present position by peaceful and legitimate means. Non-violence as a policy was all right but it should not be accepted as a creed.

Proceeding the Lala said he would not oppose the resolution but would neither support it. The oath of allegiance and advocacy of independence were two inconsistent things and as long as he retained his seat in the Assembly he could not declare for complete independence, but he was with the motion mentally. (Laughter).

DON'T MAKE IT A POLITICAL LOOT

What was required to-day was incessant propaganda amongst the masses with a view to prepare them for revolution. He deplored that they had not devised any means and the only business they had so far done was talking. Anybody who talked of Independence must give up every vestige of communal representation. They should not think of making the cause of independence an occasion for a political loot.

Alluding to the Nehru Report the speaker warned the audience that if they threw away the present excellent atmosphere they would be doing a great disservice to the country. He begged of the people not to make the position of Pandit Motilal Nehru more difficult.

Replying to Pandit Jawaharlal's speech Lalaji said there was no nation in the world which was not desirous of dominating India. He had seen more of Socialism than Pandit Jawaharlal had even heard of. Whenever any Asiatic question cropped up all the European powers combined together to put down Asia.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer suggested that voting should be postponed till to-morrow as Lala Lajpatrai's speech deserved much discussion.

WANTS TO FORGET PAST.

Replying on the debate Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar stated that he wanted to forget the past and have a clean slate for the future. He did not subscribe to the view that the Independence resolution was a paper resolution. He would stand for complete independence and not for Dominion Status. Replying to Lala Lajpatrai, Mr. Iyengar said it was not inconsistent to take the oath of allegiance to the Crown in the Legislature and to work for independence. Even if it was not so he would prefer to err in the company of Keir Hardy, De Valera and Hartog. His notions of honour were fundamentally different from those of Lalaji. Then again the oath of allegiance was confined to business in the Councils only. He asked members not to attach any importance to Lalaji's opinion on this subject.

CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY.

The resolution on being put to vote was declared carried without a single dissentient vote. The Committee dispersed at 8 p.m. and adjourned till to-morrow.

Oorgaum.—There was rockburst on Friday afternoon in the Carmichael Shaft, Champion Reef, resulting in one man being killed and six injured.—A. P.

NO QUARTER TO STRIKERS

POLICE CHIEF'S ASSURANCE

OUTRAGES IN DOCKS A CHALLENGE TO AUSTRALIAN PEOPLE

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Melbourne.—A crowds of Unionists intimidated the carters at wharves and prevented the delivery of goods to the ships.

The Chief Commissioner of Police declares that no half measures will be used in dealing with violence. Businessmen at Port Melbourne state that a reign of terror prevails in the district.

Prime Minister Bruce declares that water-front outrages constitute challenge to the Australian people.—Reuter.

MYSORE ASSEMBLY SESSION ENDS

BENEFITS OF IRRIGATION

MYSORE, Nov. 3.

In bringing the proceedings of the Dasara session of the Mysore Representative Assembly to a close this morning, after Mr. Mirza Ismail the Dewan-President, had made a speech.

He took exception to the criticisms of the financial policy, and to the allegations that Mysore Government is not warranted in frittering away the money on grandiose schemes of doubtful utility. After reflecting the allegations he said:—"I am convinced of the wisdom of doing everything possible to extend the benefits of irrigation. The Government intend to continue, so far as in them dies, to provide money far as without stint.

Next, it is said that the Irwin Canal scheme is grandiose, and of doubtful utility. He refuted the allegation and said that "The Irwin Canal is going to bring us great potential wealth. We want you all help us to think out how this can be used to the greatest advantage.

RAINFALL IN S. INDIA

POONA, Nov. 4.

Rainfall has extended in the extreme south of the Peninsula, but the weather remains dry over the rest of the country, except for a few falls in Lower Burma.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Rangoon and Bassein half an inch each, Darjeeling a quarter, Nagapatam four, Palamcottah one, Cuddalore and Coonoor one and a half, Pamban half, and Cochin and Kodaikanal a quarter each.

Forecast: Widespread rain is likely to continue in the extreme south, but dry weather elsewhere.—A. P.

TRAGIC DEATH OF PRINCIPAL JANVIER

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The death took place here last night, following an accident, of Dr. C. A. Janvier, Principal of the Eving Christian College. While he was coming down a flight of steps this afternoon, a stone slab gave way, precipitating him down to the pavement 12 feet below, as a result of which his skull was fractured.—A. P.

LABOUR TROUBLE IN AHMEDABAD

SOCIAL BOYCOTT FOR "BLACKLEGS"

WORKERS OF TWO MILLS ON STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 4.

In connection with the labour disputes at the Bechardas Spinning Mill and the Bharat Laxmi Cotton Mill, the Council of Representatives of the Labour Union has passed a resolution calling upon all workmen not to work in those mills, and to persuade others not to do so until a settlement with those Mills is announced by the Labour Union.

It also calls upon "blacklegs" to stop working in those mills within a week, stating that otherwise, their names will be placed on the black list and a social Boycott declared against them, and no member of the Labour Union will work with them if they go to work. In any mill worked by members of the Labour Union.

Concluding, the resolution reiterates the intention of the Union to strive for an honourable settlement through arbitration.—A. P.

A CHALLENGE AND AN INSULT

MINISTER RAO DISREGARDS MUNICIPALITY'S DECISION

(From A. Correspondent.)

TUMSAR (C. P.), Nov. 2.

Great sensation has arisen here as the outcome of an order passed by the Hon. Mr. Rao, Minister in charge of the Local Government. The order is a challenge and an insult to the decision of the Municipality which had finally decided to dispense with the services of the Acting Secretary. After framing charges against him, and after hearing his own confessions the resolution was sent to the Minister for formal sanction, and after the lapse of 18 months the Minister has passed an order asking the Municipality to accept his (the Acting Secretary's) services.

In a well-attended public meeting a resolution was passed unanimously asking the Municipality not to change its decision and not to accept the services of the Acting Secretary, and protesting against the action of the Minister in charge. The Committee has passed a resolution unanimously to send a deputation of three citizens to see the Minister and to let him know the peculiar situation that has arisen as the outcome of this autocratic order. The Deputy Commissioner in answer to the resolution has wired the Committee to carry out the Government's wishes. The public are seriously thinking of the future action to be taken in the matter.

LAW MEMBERSHIP

"PIONEER" BACKS UP SIR G. MEAR'S CLAIM

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The "Pioner," in a leading article regarding the vacant Law Membership of the Government of India, suggests the name of Sir Grimwood Mears for the place and writes: "It is possible to find among the many public men serving in India a man say of the intellectual calibre, moral courage, vitality, legal knowledge, administrative experience and gift for public work, such as found in the person of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Allahabad, but is there another man who can command to such a rare degree the confidence of both Indians and Englishmen. An appointment on such lines will be welcomed by all sections of the community and will go far to strengthen the Executive Council."—A. P.

SLAVE TRAFFIC IN N. INDIA

U. P. POLICE ACTIVE

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The details of an extensive slave traffic alleged to be carried on in North India are published by the "Pioneer." The paper states that the United Provinces Police have started an active campaign against traffickers in women, whose activities, it states, extend over the whole of Northern India.

The methods employed by these criminals involve the use of mysterious code words which indicate the qualities and attractions of their victims and the price they are likely to fetch. Nepalese girls are specially sought for.

SEVERAL RESCUED.

The chief centres from which these gangs operate are Mirzapur, Lucknow, Benares, Cawnpore, Agra Allahabad, Amritsar, Lahore, Rawalpindi Delhi and Peshawar. Some arrests have been made by the Police, and several girls have already been rescued.—A. P.

Owing to an attack of quinsy and fever his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has had to abandon his proposed visit of inspection to Lansdowne for the present. His condition gives no cause for anxiety.

BE MINIATURE SUNS RADIATING LIGHT

Dr. Aruddale's Speech at Teachers' Conference

"DON'T LEAN ON CRUTCHES OF AUTHORITY

Principal Seshadri's Scathing Indictment of Govt. Educational Policy

The All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations opened its fourth session in the C. J. Hall on Sunday morning, Dr. G. S. Arundale presiding. A large number of representatives of various Teachers' Organisations from all parts of India attended the session.

The aims of the Federation were: 1. to study educational problems with special reference to Indian conditions: (2) to work for the adequate realisation of the educational needs of India ;(3) to co-ordinate the working of the various Teachers' Associations in the country; (4) to safeguard and advance the interests of the teaching profession and to secure for it its legitimate place in national life; (5) to act as a vehicle of representation at the International Teachers' Conference.

PRINCIPAL SESHADRI'S SPEECH.

After a programme of beautiful music by girls Principal P. Seshadri, Chairman of the Executive body of the Federation extended a warm welcome to the guests. He said it was in the Christmas of 1925 that members of the teaching profession from various parts of India, assembled at the time of the Indian National Congress at Cawnpore, with the purpose of consolidating the profession on the lines of Associations formed in all progressive countries of the world not merely for the advancement of their own interests but also for making such contribution to the educational development in the country.

In pursuance of the aims, the Federation held annual conferences at Cawnpore in 1925 and at Calcutta in 1927 and this year they came to the South with a view to rouse interest in every part of India in the aims of the Federation. The Federation had been endeavouring to bring the members of the profession into one great brotherhood, proud of its work and intent on the acquirement of the highest professional efficiency so that it might be placed ungrudingly at the services of the motherland.

AFFILIATION TO WORLD FEDERATION.

An important step in the progress of the Federation was its affiliation last year to the World Federation of Educational Associations. The Federation were represented by two delegates at its biennial conference, held in Toronto and the Federation looked forward to similar participation at Geneva in August 1929. The World Federation enumerated lofty ideals like that of furthering spirit of learning and removing racial hatred and religious intolerance.

It was only a feeling of depression proceeded the speaker, which came upon one who tried to assess the educational progress in this country, though it was not his purpose just now to apportion the blame to the various parties concerned, the Government, the public and perhaps to some extent the teachers.

ADOPT DRASTIC REMEDIES.

The latest educational report issued by Government of India was only for 1925-26 and some of the figures were very discouraging indeed. The percentage of males under instruction to the total population rose from 6.0 to 6.5 and the percentage of girls under instruction rose by the magnificent figure of 1 per cent., from 1.2 to 1.3. The Government derived some consolation from the fact that the increase in the percentage of males by .5 per cent. was the largest increase during the last 10 years. It was easy to calculate what period was required at this rate for bringing the entire school-going population under instruction. It was clear that something drastic would have to be done, if educational progress was not be so slow and creeping in its pace and if India was ever to see the happy day it dreamt of. There had not been lack of Commissions to enquire into educational problems, but the fact was that a Government Commission's report was often a dead letter on which no useful action was taken.

Referring to the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the speaker drew the attention of Government as also of the teaching profession to some of its recommendations. They had lent the entire weight of their support to compulsory primary education without which they had no hesitation saying that the problem of illiteracy could not be solved. Of special interest were their observations on the supreme need of women's education. The speaker quoted the following passage from the Agricultural Commissions' report: "We wish strongly to press the claim of rural areas upon the time and interest of the best of India's youth. It is upon the homes and fields of her cultivators that the strength of the country and foundations of her prosperity must ultimately rest. We appeal to both past and present members of Indian universities to apply themselves to the social and economic problems of the country-side.

HARTOG COMMITTEE HUSTLE.

Continuing the speaker said: "It is unfortunate that the educational enquiry now being conducted by the Committee presided over by Sir Philip Hartog should be an auxiliary to the Simon Commission, an arrangement which has brought it into considerable disfavour with the public of India and which threatens to deprive it of any prospect of useful service of which it may be capable. Hustling through the entire continent of India and Burmah, at a speed which can only be compared to the lightening rapidity of an American globe-trotter, limited in terms of reference only to consideration which have got a bearing on political development and thus somewhat subordinated in its aims to things other than educational, it would be surprising if the Hartog Committee produced any report of great value to educational advancement. It is a regrettable fact with the Government of India as usual that this Committee does not possess a single Indian educationist.

The speaker concluded with the fervent hope that the All-India Teachers' Federation may be the means of bringing a new message of joy and hope to the teachers.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Dr. G. S. Arundale was ovated when he rose to make his presidential address. He said:—

ARUNDALE'S SPEECH.

I am going to be straight with you. I am going to tell you just what I think about education. I am not going to quote authorities. I am tired of authorities. I am going to be my own authority, my own ancestor, as it were, as regards my educational principles. The supreme gift of a teacher to the vocation to which he has been called is to be his very best and biggest self, and not a lifeless imitation of someone else, however wonderful that someone else may be.

MUSTN'T BE GRAMAPHONE RECORD.

We must travel along our own roads. We must come to our own conclusions. Our educational lives must be full of our own life, of first-hand life, and not of second-hand life or of third-or-fourth-hand life. The teacher must not be a gramophone record. He must not be a parrot. He must be himself. The pupil needs his fire, his light, his life—his own fire, his own light, his own life. Nothing less.

A MINIATURE SUN.

What indeed is a teacher but a Sun in miniature? What is his duty but to shine upon his pupil-sums as the great Sun Himself shines upon as all? What is any subject of the curriculum, every aspect of the whole science of education, but Light? What is its teaching but the causing of its light to shine? What is a school or college but an abode of sunshine in which those who enter it shall find their own sunlight, shall know themselves to be suns, and shall learn to shine with ever-increasing power and splendour? What should a home be but this? What should an office be but this—though you will laugh at me for saying this? What should a Nation be but this? What should the world be but this? We differentiate between suns and planets, but there is nothing in heaven or on earth which does not shine. Even that which appears dullest, this table and this chair if you like, shines as it can and treads to the measure of its own appointed "dharma" the Way of Sunlight. When a teacher veritably plows with his Light and Life and Fire, when he shines in all possible brightness, when he radiates himself in such majesty as he is able to achieve, he is fulfilling his mission.

WHAT IS EDUCATION.

What then is the object of education? A definition that suits my purpose for the present address is that its object is to enable the individual more and more to absorb such Light as there may be without so that his own Light may gain in brilliance, so that he too may shine upon his surroundings, bring Light to his, to the, world. Our subjects of the curriculum, all our elaborate paraphernalia and methods and plans and systems, all our technique whatever it may be, our examinations, our orthodoxies and conventions—all are fundamentally to this end in fact, though I fear we often lose sight of the splendid picture-to-to-be as we maddle about with the paints. The wood is obscured by the trees.

To these exalted ends I would venture to demand much from the teacher, even though I know full well that all too little is given to him. I demand in the first place Truth. I demand that he shall not be a slave but a master. I demand that he shall stand upon his own feet fair and square, and not lean upon others, whoever those others may be. I demand that, knowing his own truth, he realises in immeasurable intensity that a teacher's supreme gift, if one can call it a gift, to his pupils is abundant facility to discover their own truths for themselves and to rejoice in them.

I demand that he shall not demand belief, comphance, but rather enquiry and challenge.

DON'T LEAN ON CRUTCHES OF AUTHORITIES.

The pupil comes into the world from we may not, perhaps, know where. He must be put "au fait" with, wise to—as our American brethren so graphically say, the kind of world into which he enters. We must acquain him with all that has been going on during what we will call his absence. We must bring him up to date, however poor the date may be. But we must make very clear the fact that we know little enough and that the more we learn the more, as a rule, we find we have to unlearn or at least modify. Educat. is not a standard to which pupils have to conform but an inspiration to which it is hoped they will react.

I demand that the teacher, therefore, shall avoid the word "ought" to the utmost of his power. Let him have a sense of "duty" if he must, though I think I would rather he didn't. Let him be his own example, and leave it at that. Coercion is the absolute negation of education, as is punishment, as are orders. In other words, I leave to the thoughtful the duty of recognising the truth that order and freedom are complementary terms. A teacher who has to fall back upon the crutches of authority, of whatever kind, for the effectiveness of his teaching is, to my mind, no teacher at all. He may be a hammer. He may be a straight-waistcoat. He may be a prison-warder. He is not a teacher.

I now go a little further in my demands from the teacher than some perhaps would venture. The teacher thus becomes the link, the most important link, between the age-old soul and the vehicles which take the soul once more into this outer world.

SUPPLY THE MISSING LINK.

We talk of freedom in education. There is only one true freedom—the freedom of the soul, which is the purpose, as I understand it, of evolution. The freedom of the body—it would, of course be a false freedom—may well be the imprisonment of the soul. And I am prepared to deny the body on the sake of the soul, if I am sure of what the soul demands. I supply what otherwise would be, but for parents, of course, the missing link. The teacher has to know the souls when the rest of the world is content to know bodies and probe no further. I demand that the teacher shall not hesitate to encourage his pupils to set out on a voyage of discovery both as to their Whence and as to their Whither.

If education were for living and not merely for livelihood, if education were for joy and happiness and not merely for temporal success, if education were for self-expression and not so exclusively for imitation, if education were as much for eternity as it is for time, if education were as much for service as it is for self-seeking, if education were as much for wisdom and truth as it is for so-called facts, if education were as much for the soul as it is supposed to be for the mind, then indeed would the younger generation be well-equipped for [redacted] cation of the [redacted] route to brotherliness, to the spirit of unity, to all that makes for generosity and compassion, to happiness and peace. To neglect the emotions is to leave brotherliness to its fate, to grow as best it can untended, to make unity the slave of individuality, to exalt competition above co-operation, to cause self-sacrifice to yield to self-seeking, to force happiness and peace to make room for worry and anxiety.

PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

May I now turn to education in India? No more splendid background is there in the world for education than India, where is the true home of education, where the deepest principles of education lie imbedded in her enternity for those to find who seek for the Real in regions eternal rather than in regions of time. I look over the world and I see education everywhere in the melting-pot. What is known of the many-coloured spectrum of human diversity as the manifestation of the white Light of Divine Unity? Who is able assign to a child his individuality-colour with all its wondrous significance? What is known or surmised as to the reason why a child is born in this country or in that, in this faith or in that, in these surroundings or in those? What is realised as to the differing notes of the various faiths, of the various nationalities, of the various temperaments, in the great harmony of Life Universal?

KEYNOTE TO INDIAN LIFE.

What an opportunity you have here in India, an opportunity that I am afraid the existence of an alien spirit in education causes us most terribly to miss. In very truth you have but to lift up your eyes unto the hills whence cometh all help to know ofw ha ture Indian education should be. I am guilty of no flight of fancy when I say that in the glorious Himalayas, the root-base of eternal India, we have the keynote to the whole of Indian life, and therefore to the soul of Indian education. Does not India draw from these mighty mountain Beings much of the faith in which a large majority of her peoples live? Does she not draw from them almost her whole science of art and beauty? Does she not draw from them her protection? True, we have among us our Mussalman brethren whose life immediately came from Arabia where their great Prophet stood out in such unique magnificence. True, we have our Parsi brethren whose life is more immediately traceable to Parsia, and our Christian brethren who come as it were from Palestine. We have our Buddhist brethren, but they are of our own land. Yet will not all surely reverence the Himalayan Mountain Brotherhood for a grandeur which, though physical, must come from some inner power of which the Brotherhood is the outer form? For what do the Himalayas stand so far as regards education? Above all, they stand for Power and Unity for Lofty Purpose. They are a very embodiment of all these, and because of these India is. We do not look, we need not look, let us not look, to the west for power in our education, for unity in our education, for truth in our education, for lofty purpose in our education. Let us cease to believe that the education of the west is the ideal for the east. Far from it. Let us look into the India of bygone days. Only with an education full of Indian ideals, full of Indian spirit, full of Indian power, full of Indian unity, full of Indian simplicity, full of Indian purpose, full of Indian life, can Indian youth grow into Indian manhood, can India be herself. You ask: "Where are these Indian ideals, where is this Indian spirit, where is this Indian unity, where is this Indian purpose, where is this Indian life?" I say it is everywhere: overlaid by foreignddom, but there. And I say that you have but to look up to the Himalayas, the Gurdians of India, to know that all these things still live, are at the worst asleep, are to awake once more to the glory of the Mother of all lands and to the peace and happiness of the world.

The Conference adjourned till Monday.

CABLE ITEMS

Paris.—Sir William Ulteney unveiled a memorial at Laferte Sous Jouarre, Marne, where the German advance on Paris was stemmed, to 3,888 officers and the men of "Old Contemtibles" who died within the first three months of 1914, and have not known graves. Every unit of original British expeditionary force was represented at the ceremony.—Reuter.

Sofia.—Government has decided to proceed with the stabilisation of leva on the basis of the present value of ninety leva to a gramme of gold. The present depreciation of leva in relation to its pre-war value is in ratio of 27 to one.—Reuter.

Allahabad.—In the final of the U. P. Association Football Tournament played at Dehra Dun between the E. I. R. Institute Club, Lucknow, and St. George's College, Mussoorie, the railway team beat the Georgians after a well-contested game by [redacted]s to one.—A. P.

Another "Hopeless Case" saved by VIROL.

A RECENT PHOTOGRAPH OF MAURICE PICKERING, AGE 22.

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Here is the actual history, step by step, of Maurice Pickering, who nearly died.

In 1910 Maurice Pickering, 32, Ninth Avenue, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, wasted terribly as a result of blood-poisoning and lung trouble (see photo No. 1). *Then he was put on Virol.* After 5 months he was a fine, strong, healthy boy (see photo No. 2). His doctor at Newcastle-on-Tyne confirmed "the wonderful improvement made by this child after feeding on Virol. I quite feared his case was hopeless."

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PHOTO No. 1. BEFORE TAKING VIROL

PHOTO No 2. AFTER 5 MONTHS ON VIROL

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To-day Maurice Pickering is 22 (look at the big picture at the top). A Canadian doctor at Victoria, B.C., has just examined him and certifies that he is "well developed muscularly and in general good health and physical condition." He has done ranching and harvestwork in Canada. He has been exposed to extremes of heat and cold (from 100° above to 30° below zero in a few weeks), without harm to a body that has been strengthened and built by taking Virol through childhood and adolescence.

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MOGHULPURA ROBBERY CASE

ALL ACCUSED SENTENCED

MORE THAN RS. 9000 INVOLOVED

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

Mr. Lincoln, Special Magistrate, pronounced orders to-day in the Moghulpura daylight robbery case in which Curtis and Heldt, two Anglo-Indians, and a taxi driver named Palasingh, were charged with robbery on the morning of August 9 of a bag of currency notes containing Rs. 92,310 from the North Western Railway cash audit office and a European named Almond with being in dishonest possession of stolen property.

The Magistrate found all the accused guilty of the respective offences and sentenced them as follows,—Curtis to four years rigorous imprisonment with two years surveillance thereafter, Helst to one years rigorous imprisonment, Palasingh 21 months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 and Almond four months rigorous imprisonment.

CURTIS THE BRAIN OF GANG.

In the course of his judgment the Magistrate said "Curtis is undoubtedly the brain behind the whole confederacy. In the arguments he said he was driven to it by want of money and that he was no professional criminal but just a very foolish one, and he pleads for mercy.

He has had six previous convictions of which four are relevant under Section 75 I. P. C. and those brought in ten months were imprisonment under section 420 I. P. C. (in two cases) two months under Section 406 I. P. C. in 1922 and one year under 411/414 I. P. C. in 1925. Now this is a bad record and I should think Curtis is a dangerous criminal Moreover this is a class of crime which is foreign to the Punjab and now that it has raised its head a deterrent sentence is called for."—A. P.

OPPOSITION TO FRENCH BUDGET

MR. POINCARE'S THREAT

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Paris.—M. Poincare told the Finance Commission of the Chamber that he objected to its amendments to the budget and declared that if the budget was not voted without amendments before December 31, he would leave to others the task of achieving financial restoration.—Reuter.

TERRIBLE WINTER EXPECTED IN CHINA

RICE CROP BADLY AFFECTED

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Shanghai.—A terrible winter in foreshadowed by increasingly bad crop reports from throughout China. Rice has suffered particularly owing to a widespread drought. It is expected that there will be serious shortage in a area of at least 400,000 square miles involving a population of nearly 200 millions, most of whom normally live close to starvation line.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S NEW GOVERNOR

LUNCHES WITH THE KING

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The King received Sir Frederick Sykes who kissed the hands on his appointment as Governor of Bombay and was invested with the insignia of K. C. I. E. Sir Frederick and Lady Sykes were subsequently invited to luncheon by their Majesties.—Reuter.

Rid Yourself of Uric Acid!

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HOW OUR LEGISLATORS ARE ELECTED

ROLLS ROYCE'S SUCCESS OVER FORD!

CLAIM FOR PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

LAHORE, Nov. 3.

The following is the concluding portion of Saturday's proceedings of the Simon Joint Conference:—

Sir Arthur Froom quoting figures of the votes polled in the last three elections from 1919 to 1926, said there was an increase of only 4 per cent. He asked witness whether with the increased expenditure on elections by respective candidates would also lead to greater member of votes being polled. Witness was of opinion that more expenditure and more canvassing might bring more votes to polling booths.

Sir Harisingh: It seems less interest is taken in elections to the Assembly than those to the local Council. Is there any means to improve it?

Nawab Muzaffar Khan: It can be done by improving the mentality of voters.

Dr. Gour: Is it not due to the temptation of greater powers?

Nawab Muzaffar Khan: What powers?

Dr. Gour: They may become Ministers.

Witness: All people cannot become Ministers (Laughter).

Dr. Gour: Is it so? The best type of man does not offer for the Assembly elections.

Witness: No. There are Lala Lajpat Rai and Dewan Chamanlal to the Assembly.

Dr. Gour: Cannot election be influenced by the power of people?

Witness: Personal influence primarily has a good deal to do.

Dr. Gour: It is of communal type.

Witness: There are some such elections from both the communities.

Dr. Gour: Is it that no well-defined political policy or programme is put before the voters in manifestoes?

Witness: The Hindu Sabha candidates had greater success last time, and it was influenced by communal considerations.

ROLLS ROYCE VS. FORD CAR.

Replying to Dr. Gour, witness also admitted that a candidate employing a Rolls Royce car has a greater chance of success than one employing only a Ford car.

Sir Zulfikar: Do you not think Muslim ladies who generally observe 'purdah' will always avoid rushing through a crowd of male voters and record their votes?

Nawab Muzaffar Khan: They will not have.

Replying to Sir Zulfikar, witness admitted that sometimes bitterness was created in rural areas among candidates of the same community as a result of elections, though it might not be of serious type.

Sir Zulfikar: If there be a joint electorate, will not that lead to more bitterness between different communities.

Witness stated he could not give opinion either way.

Dr. Surhwardy: You mentioned Lajpat Rai and Dewan Chaman Lal in connection with the elections to the Assembly, did not one oppose other from the same constituency?

EVIDENCE OF CENTRAL LABOUR BOARD.

Witness said he was going to explain further, but he could say this much that one was from the Hindu Sabha and the other from the Congress.

A deputation on behalf of the Central Labour Board, led by Mr M. A. Khan, General Secretary, then gave evidence.

Replying to Sir J. Simon whom they represented, Mr. Khan stated the Board consisted of members of the General Workers' Union, N.W. Railway Union, motor-drivers and tonga workers, union.

Sir J. Simon: Is the Board a registered Body?

A.:—Not yet. It is in the process of registration.

STANDARD OF FRANCHISE.

Mr. Hartshorn: Is your Board affiliated to the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Witness: It is not.

He further stated the Board had no political activities. It concerned itself purely with the Trade Union movements.

Mr. Hartshorn: You have mentioned in your memorandum that a greater number of members of your Board are barred from taking any part in the administration of the country on account of the high franchise, but what standard of franchise do you think should be helpful to you?

Mr. Khan: Every member of our Union, every member of the Untouchables Association should be a voter. In case of property-owning members, it should be lowered to half, and in the case of others it should be universal for all union members.

Mr. Hartshorn: You mean membership of your Board alone should be a qualification for voters.

Sir J. Simon: I think they mean instead of a nominated member to represent Labour, they want that he should be elected.

Mr. Khan: Yes. There should be a separate constituency for Labour, and there should be 25 per cent. reservation of seats in the Council on the population basis of different communities of Labour.

Replying to another question, witness said the deputation wanted to bring to the notice of the Conference the desirability of lowering franchise and in the future constitution of the country they should be given sufficient importance. Mr. Khan also admitted his Board came into being in March 1928, and had a membership of 3,000 in Lahore.

Replying to Major Attee, Mr. Khan said elections to the Unions were generally done by a show of hands at mass meetings. He admitted they had no training in voting, and very few knew English.

Choudrhy Zaffarulla: Is anw touch being maintained between a nominated Labour member of the Council and Labour Unions?

Mr. Khan: Ever since his appointment in Khairpur State there was no touch.

Dr. Gokulchand Narang: What is the per centage of non-Muslim members of your Board? non-Muslim member in deputation?

Mr. Khan: Because we had to form the present deputation without sufficient notice previously.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

Dr. Narang: Was your claim for proportional representation on the population basis explained to non-Muslim members also?

Mr. Khan replied that the memorandum was explained to all, and with their consent alone it was submitted by the Board. Mr. Khan urged on the Conference the Labour's demand for free education from the primary to highest standard.

Replying to Sardar Ujjal Singh, Mr. Khan said there was no Sikh member in the Board.

To Dr. Gour's question whether the Board had got any funds to keep the organisation going, he said they had at present a bank balance of rupees 50 out of a sum of Rs. 200 deposited March last from membership fees donation.

The Conference then rose for th and meets again on Monday morning, when some very important witnesses on behalf of the Muslim League and others will be examined.—Free Press.

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WOMEN AND THE BAR

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Now that the portals of all professions have been thrown open to women and even the diplomatic field has the representatives of the weaker and more talkative sex, it is time an atempt was made to analyse their position and prospects at the Bar.

More than 40 women have now been called to the Bar in England since Helen Normanton, one of the pioneers, made her unsuccessful attempt before the passing of the Act that surrendered the citadel of men's insular superiority to them. About half of the number have attempted to practise on their own a precarious livelihood. A call to the Bar apart from practice is of infinite value in many directions and a doctor with it gets a coroner's job and a journalist more chance of his getting into the press, if his effusion is signed with the magic 'Barrister-at-Law'.

It must be realised that it takes at least 5 years before even the most brilliant and able of the younger men make even the slightest impression on the Courts, and are marked out from the ruck. Now, there have been very few women indeed, who have practised for more than 5 year and hardly one or two have made any sort of mark. It is no unusual thing for a barrister to wait for 7 to 10 years before he gets his first substantial brief, and the story is well known of the young man in conference with the leading Chancery silk, who, on being informed that the Junior had been in practice for 15 years wished the 'young' man luck in his chosen profession.

In the early years at the Bar, most of the work is a matter of gift, a guinea or two for a consent decree and an odd guinea or two for an uncontested short cause. It is here that the women have a genuine advantage, partly, because they are women, partly, by the exercise of feminine [illegible] more of this [illegible] newcomer at [illegible] this, when we come to that work which is contested, and which, is largely distributed by merit, it is here that the women fail; and it is natural that they should fail, no legal acuman no wonderful grasp of fact is required in this field. The one quality required for a flourishing junior practice is a knowledge of the world of the motives that move men, and of the way the world's business is done. Men here, have an unrivalled advantage over a woman.

Let a question of the coton market arise A young man has probably gambled and lost money in cotton and knows how the business is conducted. Let a question of double options in silver arise and a young man, any way, the right type of young man knows some thing about it. A woman is entirely at sea. Because of her sheltered life she has no idea of the way the business of the world is carried on and and it is in this work that women are failing, and must necessarily fail.

Another quality requisite for success at the Bar is hard and unremitting work. Women as a rule seem incapable of that intense mental application, which is the requsite condition of success. Th law is a jealous mistress and women will not devote to her that exclusive attention, without which definite progress seems impossible. It is only the layman who imagines that the highest intellectual qualities are necessary for success. Those of us who are in the game know many men who, possessed of really busy practices have a very inferior intellectual equipment. If brains were the only test, women would stand a very fair chance, but, the qualities requisite are, the hide of a rhinoceros, an assurance that nothing can dim, and long hours of often unrewarded toil. The motto for women in this profession, is the motto for all who enter is 'Festino lente.' Three barristers in their early days were despondent of success at the bar, they tossed to see whether to stick at it or go into something else, the luck of the toss favoured them, they remained, and one lived to be a Lord Chancellor, the second, the Chief Justice, and the third, the Attorney General in England. Time may in this profession justify women. It has not done so up to now.—Yours etc.,

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RENDITION OF BERAR AND BUTLER COMMITTEE.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN, M. L. C., AKOLA.)

Political issues have, sometimes, an uncanny knack of repeating themselves with a pathetic vengeance. Who could imagine, at the time, when Lord Reading wrote his notorious reply to H. E. H. the Nizam, in regard to his demand for the retrocession of Berar, and endeavoured to make the question a "chose jugee," that the theory of "subordination" expounded by the Ex-Chief Justice of England would, after the lapse of a few years, be exploded by the greatest living constitutional lawer of Great Britain? Prior to the appointment of the Butler Committee, even the "wildest political visionary" could not visualise the possibility of a trusted subordinate of the "subordinate Branch of the British Government" going counter to the dicta, defining the status of the Indian Princes, laid down by his former chief.

LORD READING'S UKASE.

Lord Reading's ukase, concerning the constitutional relationships between the Government of India and the Indian Princes, which was calculated to set at naught the valued treaty rights of the Princes, must have caused acute resentment amongst an order, accustomed to stand on its dignity. The "Firman" was all the more galling to all those who had studied the true constitutional status of the most Exalted Member of the Exalted Order of Ruling Chiefs. "Of the varying degrees of soveriegn power", says an English historian, "which the Native Princes of India possess, the maximum is held by His Highness the Nizam, who is in the enjoyment of the marked sovereign rights of coinage, dating from the time of the Mutiny, when His Highness's monies ceased to bear the incription of the Delhi Emperors, of taxation, the infliction, without appeal, of capital punishment, and the bestowal of honorific titles on his subjects. "Even, that "hide-bound" Imperialist, Lord Delhousie, went to the length of reminding his Resident, that "we acknowledge the Nizam as an independent Prince" and that "excepting the Contingent Forces, the relations between the Government of India and the Ruler of Hyderabad were nearly those which are usually formed between two equals."

SIR LESLIE SCOTT'S VIEW.

In a recent number of one of the most influential journals of British politics, Sir Leslie gives expression to almost similar views on the subject. He lays down three highly important propositions:—

(a) The relationship (between the British Government and the Indian Princes) is wholly legal—a nexus of mutual rights and obligations.

(b) It is in no sense arbitrary.

(c) The contracts are between Sovereigns,— the Princes and the crown.

When this is the authoritative opinion of the eminent counsel, in regard to the constitutional status of the Indian Princes, what must be the nature of relationship between H. E. H. the "Faithful Ally" of the British Government and the "Premier Ruling Chief in India", especilly in view of the fact that, as far back as 1829, one of the Nizams (Nasir-ud-Daula) had received the British congratulations on "assuming the sovereignty", a term which "the Government of India had never accorded to any other Feudatory Prince", Sir Leslie Scott has, thus, not only knocked the bottom out of the "decision" of the Daniel who came to Judgment on the 27th March, 1926, but has also established the right of the H. E. H. to negotiate with the British Government, with respect to the rendition of Berar, on terms of equality, without reference to the Government of India, which is an interested party, as far as that question is concerned.

THE QUESTION OF CONSENT.

Sir Leslie Scott enunciates, with considerable emphasis, another legal proposition which has an important bearing on the demand of H. E. H. the Nizam to get back the richest portion of his territories. The mainstay of his contentions, on which he bases the solution of the complex problem of Indian States, which accordingly to him, is "the political issue of first class importance to the future of India as a whole", is the Common Law theory of "consent".

This theory, as we know, has been applied to the questions of the International Law by the League of Nations, in the same manner, in which it used to operate in the realm of the Municipal Law. Sir Leslie postulates, in most unambiguous terms, that the legal principle of consent has been governing the relationship between the British Crown and the Indian Princes. "Consent", he says, "is the fundamental tie and its recognition by Britain is unequivocal". If, therefore, the so-called consent of His Highness Mir Mahboob Ali Khan to the perpetual cession of Berar, which Lord Curzon had "surreptitiously" obtained, lacks in its essential Juridical elements, the leave must cease to operate. It would be difficult to deny that the story of His Late Highness's consent, as unfolded in H.E.H. the Nizam's historic letter to Lord Reading, does not make the entire transaction void 'ab initio', as it was obtained under grosses mis-representation. The only circumstance, which turned the tables in favour of Lord Curzon, at that historic interview at the Residency, was his categorical statement to the effect, that, under the Treaty, of 1853, the Nizam could never get back Berar. Every student of the history of the Deccan knows that this "representation' was not only mis-leading and erroneous, but had not, even, a semblance of justification in view of the clearest term of Article 6, of the Treaty, of 1860, which refers to Berar as held by the British "in trust for the payment of the troops of the Hyderabad Contigent". It is inconceivable that the Butler Committee, which contains some well-known constitutional jurists, will be persuaded to constru this as "consent", operating as a perpetual bar to H. E. H. the Nizam's claim to Berar. Nor can the fiction of the unwillingness of the people of Berar to go back to the Nizam can be revived. now, that the Butler Committee, itself, has completely debarred the subjects of Indian States from participating in the proceedings, vitally affecting their future, and the contracts between the Indian Princes and the British Crown have been pronounced to be of a personal character, with which British India has nothing to do.

CINEMA WAR BOGEY

(Continued from page 6.)

the one to coerce the others out of business, unless the Indian masses suddenly go stark mad in favour of the Western films and away from the Indian ones,

THE NEW TRICK.

Barring this last and the least possibility all the facts very forcibly tend to the conclusion that if there is going to be any competition between films and films in India it can be only between American and the non-American Western production such as the British or the German ones. Moreover this very fact has been very rightly pointed out by the American representatives in Bombay though in a slightly exaggerated form. We call it exaggeration because we can go with the American so far as to admit the location of exact competition line, but cannot accompany him in presupposing the severity of the same, so much so that the American is likely to be chased out of India within five years by the fraternity of Anglo-German film producers. We refuse to accept this because we are quite alive to the superiority of the American production as compared with the British production. Not only this We are also conversant with the fact that the number of theatres available to every superAmerican film is as a rule five times larger in the country of origin than the one available for a film of British production in its country of origin. So vast a demand will naturally keep very superior sinews of production in the hands of the American for all time. So, apart from the possibilities of a very tight competition between the American and non-American Western film in India we can infer that the non-American Western producer is by far the most interested party in seeing the ushering into existence of a legislation against this American commercial antagonist. Once he attempted to use the trick of Imperial preference. There he unexpectedly failed. Now he appears to be out with another trick. But he has noted one paragraph in the report of the Enquiry Committee which runs thus: "Under the customs regulations in England Indian films enjoy a preferential tariff of one-third over film produced outside the Empire, and under the recent Cinema Act Indian films can qualify for quota (in England). While most of the members of the Committee are anxious to find the means by which the sentiments actuating Britain in passing her legislation may be reciprocated, the practical difficulties stated prevent them from making any recommendations, in the direction indicated." The concession which the British Act appears to have conferred upon the Indian films is substantially of a meaningless nature Because it is not at all likely that any Indian film worth the name will in the near future be commercially successful in England, while all reasonably popular British films can be made commercially successful in India if only the American strangle hold around its neck is for once removed. The present trick therefore would work, if at all, as follows. A cry to protect Indian industry is to be raised and made popular as a preliminary to promulgate protective legislation as only an accompaniment of the quota system. If this succeeds, the British film is to be secured a right for qualification for this quota as only by way of give and take principle, as Indian film has already been extended such a qualification to, in Great Britain. In this way what appears to have been undone by the report of the Enquiry Committee is sought to be done in a less obvious manner. If this be not the correct diagnosis of the Cinema War Bogey, let those concerned explain it away by adducing names and facts to their elusive and misleading assertions.

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WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For some years past, teachers of Secondary Schools of the Bombay Presidency meet once a year, pass some resolutions and then disperse. This year they have met in Bombay to do nothing more or better. Really speaking, this is a Headmasters' Conference because very few assistant teachers care to attend it. The reason for this state of things is obvious. Assistant teachers have no voice in the management of any high school. They have to be subservient to the will and pleasure of heads of schools. They have to be content with the meagre salaries which they receive. They must not say a word as regards promotions, provident funds, and their innumerable financial difficulties. They must do it at the risk of losing their jobs. A teacher may be an experienced and trained graduate but he has always to admit superiority in teaching of the head of a school although that head may be quite a useless man in that matter! The result of all these things is that there is hardly any real co-operation between heads of schools and the staffs. To remedy this evil I beg to suggest that in all Secondary Schools a few teachers from among the staffs should be elected to advise the heads of schools in all matters connected with the schools. It is very well to say that the teachers' profession is the noblest profession. But very few of those who say this, care to study the many difficulties that surround a teacher. In order that teaching should be useful and effective every school must have good teachers and such teachers can be obtained if salaries paid are high. To pass resolutions to sympathise with the lot of the teacher is to add salt to the mental wounds of him. The work which the governing bodies of all Secondary Schools should immediately do is as follows:—(1) All teachers should be S.T.C.'s or B.T.'s (2) The scale of salaries to be given to them should be standardised (3) Every teacher after five years' service should be made permanent. (4) Provision of provident fund should be made. (5) After 20 years' good service he should get a pension. (6) Vacancies should be duly advertised, and appointments of teachers should be made irrespective of caste and creed. Merit alone should count. (7) A man or a woman who is not proficient in one of the out-door games, should not be appointed as a teacher. (8) Teachers should be appointed or dismissed not by the heads of schools but by governing bodies of schools.

The Secondary Teachers' Conference would be useful and would be largely attended by teachers if the above-mentioned important preliminary work would be done by all Secondary Schools. Mr. Deshpande's article on this subject which appeared in the issue of "The Bombay Chronicle" of 31st of October, is worth reading.—Yours, etc.,

G. T. BAPAT, M.A. S.T.C.,

CONVERSION OF BASKET PRIVIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Somedays back having come to know that the house-owners who are served with Notices to convert basket privies into water closets have to spend some time in getting the plans passed, which has the effect, consequently, of reducing the period of three months within which the subvention of Rs. 100|- is payable, I moved the Standing Committee to ask the Municipal Commissioner to report in this and other grievances connected therewith. As none of the papers has reported this item which was before the Standing Committee yesterday, and as this is very important to the house-owners of Bombay, I beg the courtesy of your columns to permit me to bring to their attention that in order to give the owners time a "Preliminary Notice" will henceforth be sent to the house-owners as soon as the report calling for the sanction of the Standing Committee to the issue of Statutory Notice under Section 248 of the Municipal Act has been submitted by the local Ward office. The period which elapses between the submission of this report and the actual service of the Statutory Notice is in all cases considerable, and should be ample to allow for the delays that attend the initiation and completion of conversion. Further if is from the date of service of this Statutory Notice, and not from that of the "preliminary notice" that the three months time granted by the Corporation will run. This should suffice for completing all the necessary preliminaries for submitting and getting passed the plans, etc. which is absolutely necessary and which cannot be waived. However, in cases where structural alterations are necessary, and where the work is not completed within the three months through delay in the approval of 'bona fide' plans, the Municipal Commissioner has agreed to consider payment of subvention if the work is found to have been completed with the least possible delay. The object, you will thus see, is that those house-owners who can be shown to have made 'bona fide' efforts to comply with the Municipal requirements will not henceforth be deprived of the amount of the subvention on account of a little delay in completing the work.—Yours etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Nov. 1.

JAVA TRUST AND BOMBAY SUGAR MERCHANTS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I quite agree with your correspondent "N. M." whose letter appeared in your valued columns this morning. I want to make it quite clear that the communication to the Commerce Member and the cable to the Java Trust protesting against the Trust Policy was not authorised or sanctioned or in any way approved by the general body of members of our Sugar Merchants' Association. It was the 'brain wave' of our little over energetic Secretary and our so-called 'Managing' Committee.

The Java Trust have replied to this foolish cable sent in the name of our Association, stating in effect that the policy of the Trust will remain unchanged. This has made us look all very foolish. How can importers of sugar large or small talk about encouraging Indian Sugar Industry while their business is to encourage foreign sugar imports that is their business.?

The following figures will explain the position both in India and in Java as regards the stocks of sugar and the way in which the Trust's recent policy has saved the situation in India. They show how serious the situation in India would have been had the Trust pursued a different policy to what they have done.

In Java the Java Sugar Producers' Association are reported to have sold 90,000 tons of Browns ex this year's crop of which 65,000 tons have been sold to Japanese at 11 3/4 Guilders and the remaining 25,000 tons at 12 1/4 Guilders. The Trust are now said to have cleared their unsold holdings of Browns and are further reported to have sold to Japanese 20,000 tons of Browns ex. next year's crop at 12 1/4 Guilders. With regard to 'Whites', it is understood that the Trust still have 300,000 tons unsold ex this year's crop, but that they have sold 30,000 tons ex next year's crop at 12 1/2 Guilders per 100 kilos conditionally for export to Europe, further quantities having been sold at 13 1/2 Guilders.

Now, when it is remembered that a fortnight ago the Trust held 175,000 tons 'Whites' and 150,000 tons 'Browns', or a total of 625,000 tons unsold, it will be seen that very determined efforts have been successfully made to relieve the situation. It will be obvious, therefore, to any intelligent person even if he has only just left school, (even if he be only a failed B. A.,) that anxious as the Java Trust have been to clear their holdings they have succeeded not only in maintaining steady prices for the Indian market but also in relieving the situation in Java also by effecting sales for Europe on a lower parity than that at which they were prepared to consider business for India.

Had the Trust pursued any other policy the Indian Sugar Merchants in our market would have all gone 'phut'. It will be seen therefore that the silly 'Port Trust' of our Association has made us look supremely foolish in the eyes of the general public and of the consumers generally.—Your etc.,

A. SUGARWALLA.

Sugar market Bombay No. 3.

'SACRED WATERS' IN BOMBAY

TO The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Some misguided people seem to take advantage of the fact that the waters of the well opposite the High Court are sacred and two or more have already taken advantage of a short cut to Heaven by jumping into it. What is more, the general public have had the unenviable advantage of having drunk the water for at least three days before it has been discovered that there was a dead body in the well. Whilst I was passing by the well this morning, I saw the water again being pumped out and, on enquiry I was told that there was a foul stench and probably one more had committed suicide.

It is time, I think, for the Municipality to move in the matter and close up the well. If this is not possible owing to the superstition of the people, then the opening at the top should be securely covered by a strong metal netting with a sufficient spacing to admit of a bucket being lowered to remove the water. The same should be done with regard to the well opposite the Central Telegraph Office otherwise there will surely be some one else jumping into that well, after the one opposite the High Court has been closed up.—Yours etc.

A. SOLICITOR.

Nov. 2.

RATNAGIRI LEPER ASYLUM

APPEAL FOR HELP

TO The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—On February 2nd last, you were so good as to publish a letter from me appealing for funds for a campaign against leprosy in this district. Since then, Rs. 862/- have been collected, mostly from within the District. These subscriptions have been acknowledged, but I am also grateful to Mr. N. G. Rahate of Bombay for his donation of Rs. 5-4-0, Mr. A. F. Kindersley, I. C. S., for Rs. 25/-, Mr. D. K. Gokhale of Mutlat Taluka Deogad for Rs. 20/- and Mr. H. K. Gokhale of Dapoli for Rs. 25.

Two patients have recently been discharged from the Asylum, with the disease, we believe, cured, and some half-a-dozen more are likely to be discharged within six months more. One of these is a man convicted of theft, who when first admitted to the jail was found to be suffering from leprosy; Government directed his transfer to the Leper Asylum, where he is deriving great benefit from the treatment. He admits that the day when he was convicted of theft was the most fortunate day of his life.

We are also continuing to treat lepers outside the Asylum. Mr. Yadao, the sub Medical officer at Dapoli, with the help of Mr. Gokhale, the Mamlatdar, has been most successful in winning the confidence of the lepers in Dapoli Taluka: and Mr. Mauskar, the Medical Officer at the Asylum, with the help of Mr. Mundkur, the Mamlatdar of Ratnagiri, has been equally successful in this Taluka. In all, some 130 lepers are having the necessary vegetable oils injected once a week, and all say that they are benefited. Some of the younger ones have improved wonderfully: and there can be no doubt that this treatment is of the greatest value, at least in checking the spread of the disease, and in rendering the patients un-infectious.

We find however that in order to persuade the lepers to come and be treated, it is advisable to pay them four annas for every injection. Some, of course, refuse to take the money, but on the whole the payment appears advisable. Besides this, we provide comforts for lepers in the Asylum who allow themselves to be injected. All this coasts us over Rs. 80 a month. Our cash in hand now has sunk to Rs. 287/- and it is difficult to raise more money in the district, which has been hard hit by the mill strike.

My Committee and I would therefore be very gratefull if any more of your readers would send me a donation or a subscription. —Yours etc.

G. B. RANADE.

Ratnagri.

THE ESSENCE OF HINDUISM

PT. J. CHATTERJI ON RELIGION

Under the auspices of the Three-fold Movement—the Fellowship of Faiths, the Union of East and West, and the League of Neighbours—a meeting was held at the Caxton Hall on October 5th. It was opened by Mr. K. N. Das Gupta, the chief organiser of the Movement, and the chair was taken by the Rev. Will Hayes, who had suggested the holding of study meetings of this kind in order to promote a better understanding and appreciation between the followers of different religions. He said that at one time faiths were fighting each other, then came a time when they just tolerated each other, but now we have reached a time when they are beginning to appreciate each other. To attain real appreciation we must have knowledge, and therefore these meetings have been arranged and it is very suitable that we should begin with a study of Hinduism.

The lecturer, Pandit Jagadish Chatterji, B.A., began by saying that all religions had a two-fold aspect. There was a theoretical side, belief or creed in some and philosophy in others, and a practical side, system of conduct and ethical principles. To-night he would deal only with the theoretical side of Hinduism, its philosophy.

Dharma, or the essence of Hinduism has been defined by one of the greatest sages as "that by following which man advances in the scale of life and finally attains that which is higest, noblest and most desirable." To understand this definition we must understand what is meant by "the scale of life."

All that we know of experience in life can be classed under two headings: (1) that which is continually changing and subject to final destruction; (2) that which does not change and is not subject to time. As science advances we find that there is hardly anything that is permanent and not subject to change. It has recently been estblished by Einstein and other scientists that there is nothing stable, nothing changeless, in the whole universe, a conclusion that had been reached by Hindus many centuries ago. Yet there must be something that is changeless and ever-abiding, or we could not conceive the idea. If we search for this unchanging reality, we find that it is nothing outside ourselves: it is within, the inmost Self, behind the body, thoughts and emotions, which are always in a state of flux. This unchanging Self is not only unlimited by time, but also unlimited by space: it is a partless, unbounded entity, present everywhere. If we follow that system of training called Yoga, we shall discover this abiding Reality for ourselves and know that it exists.

What is it for which we are striving in life? Seek it out, and you will find that nothing is done by man except in order to attain abiding happiness and joy. Men seek money or power only for the happiness they think it will bring them. But this joy and peace cannot ultimately be found except in the unchanging Self within, the Self whose very essence is bliss. That is Sat-Chit-Ananda, the source of our idea of changelessness, and of all knowledge and experience, as well as of all joy and happiness.

This inmost Self is the same in all. That which distinguishes one man from another is his intellectual and emotional qualities, not his ultimate Self which is infinite, boundless, and without attributes. By the process of self-realisation called Yoga man can know himself to be one with all.

These are the two fundamental ideas of Hinduism, the ultimate unchanging Self, and the ever-moving energy, Prakriti, that which moves forth, or Maya, the great illusory power. The whole universe consists only of groups of different movements, different wave-lengths. Ultimately it is all energy. Those movements which translate themselves into material become crystallised, so to speak. You and I are no more than so many bundles of movements, floating in and held together by ultimate Reality. This may be illustrated by the movements produced by music in space, which can be caught by the receiver of a wireless apparatus and turned into a piece of mu[illegible] So we are movements in space, whether we are in the physical body, or in the mental world when we are what is called dead."

All these movements reflect the divine Reality, and thus we have the doctrine of the Trinity: San-Chit-Ananda, and its reflection in the matter, the three gunas. From perfect reflection to the most imperfect there are many grades, and thus the universe is a mighty hierachy, a great scale of beings. From the lowest grade we can rise to the highest but even that is not the end: the ultimate good is to be merged in the unchanging Reality behind all manifestation, the Ever-abiding, the Existence of all existences, the Truth of all truths—"Indian News Science" Copyright.

OH! FOR A BUSINESS PETTY-COAT GOVERNMENT

Marriage as a Going Concern

If anyone were to ask me what is the finest love killer in the world I should say it is a nameless "something" made up of many small things, each of which in itself is a mere nothing.

So many marriages go wrong without any real cause, so much love is killed for reasons which it is almost impossible to define.

Assuming that my readers are women, I should like to ask if any of you has ever given a great deal more for a frock than you could really afford. Then, as a sop to your guilty conscience, have you ever decided that it is so beautiful that you will be able to go on wearing it for umpteen years? astes Miss Ruby M Ayres in an article in "Answers."

WONDERFUL—WHEN IT'S NEW.

I dare say many of you have come to that decision; but I am sure that all of you, before very long, have grown sick to death of it, cast it aside, and looked round eagerly for something new.

It's rather like that with marriage. We stake our all on its being so wonderful—when it's new—that it can never wear out. We are so firmly convinced on that point that we never see the thin patches that are beginning to show in the fabric, never trouble to mend them until it is too late.

I can remember when I was quite a small child being told by a very old lady that the gown she was wearing was eleven years old.

"But then," she added with pride, "I've taken such care of it. I've had it turned and retrimmed half a dozen times, and it still looks like new." Then she smiled at me and added: "You see, it was so good in the first place, it was worth taking care of."

WAKING TO REALITY.

If only we all thought that way about love and marriage, but we don't. We take it so much for granted—we wear it every day, so to speak, and forget that without care and attention it must get worn and shabby and uninteresting.

I don't believe that disillusionment comes slowly. I believe in most cases it comes like an overwhelming blow. I know a woman who had lived for years, serenely and blindly contented, secure in the belief that her husband was as lazily satisfied as she was.

Then suddenly she woke up, and the blow that wakened her to around reality was a look she saw in her husband's eyes directed to another woman.

"It was as if someone had struck me," she said to me, and then added with slow painfulness:

"I can see now I might have done more for him. I can see that I've been careless, but I thought it was all right."

OUTSIDERS CAN'T HELP.

It is tragic, but in marriage one can rarely afford to "think that things are all right!" In most cases either the wife or the husband must constantly be on the look-out for the first painful signs of love wearing thin.

Outsiders can't help them much. Every married man or woman must take the helm of their own barque once they have started on their voyage.

But there are three suggesoions I should like to make to any one who is interested, and I will call them the A B C of Married Happiness:

Keep your temped. Keep away from your relations—and his or hers.

Keep smiling.

Life, I know, is horribly difficult and to keep smiling and sweettempered isn't always easy. But I once knew an elderly lady who was a terrible grumbler. She complained about everything, without really having anything about which to complain. Nothing suited her—she was utterly selfish and disagreeable.

One day she had an accident and lost the sight of one eye. People were dismayed. "Now she'll have something real to grumble about," they said. "What on earth will become of her? Nobody will be able to live with her after this."

They were wrong, for she suddenly grew quite cheerful and kindly.

"It's much to have one eye left," she said.

She had learned her lesson. Unfortunately, we don't all learn it so readily.

REFORMATORIES FOR RELATIONS.

Yet it might be so easy if we would only try. Keeping one's temper is the easiest thing in the world when you've struggled with it once or twice. It's like doing physical drill. To start with, your arms ache and your muscles crack, and you hate it, but after a while it comes smoothly and without effort.

It takes two to make a quarrel. If you're a woman, and your husband comes home sulky and disagreeable, he simply can't have a row with you if you won't let him. He may prowl about the house and growl like a bear for half an hour or so, but, like a bear, also, he can generally be coaxed with a bun or a smile.

'Why should I coax him?' a woman said to me when I had suggested the bun treatment. "He wouldn't try to coax me into a good temper if I was upset and irritable."

Well, there you have me! The only answer I can give is that someone must make the first overture if there is to be peace.

After all, if you're in the right you can afford to keep your temper, and if you're in the wrong you can't afford to lose it!

Next to temper, relations seem to me the most usual rock on which marriage comes to grief. Either John hates Mary's people or Mary hates his, and either way makes for trouble.

All I can say is, that relations ought to know better. They ought to keep away from their married sisters and brothers except for brief and occasional visits. When they do come, they ought to exercise the greatest possible tact and avoid all subjects which they know will create bad feeling or unpleasantness.

But do they? Not a bit of it. Most relations seem to come and visit just to see how much muddy water and strife they can stir up, and then they go away with a triumphant sense of satisfaction and a "I spoke my mind; I told them just what I thought" air which deserves penal servitude.

They don't mind what trouble they leave behind, John may not be friends with Mary for a week afterwards, but that is no concern of their.

There should be a reformatory for interfering relations. Many a man has been driven from home and into the arms of another woman by an interfering mother-in law, and many a wife has sought the sympathy and affection of a man friend because her husband's relations have, to put it bluntly, "given her such a devil of a time."

LAUGH AND LOVE ON.

Marriage is a business, like everything else, and to be a success it must be run on business lines. Husband and wife should be partners in every sense of the word.

I have heard it said that most partnerships are a mistake, but surely the marriage partnership shoud be the great exception that proves the rule? Love is such a beautiful thing, and marriage might be even more beautiful.

Bring common sense bear upon it, and a sense of honour. Try to smile even when you feel like murder. You don't want to be an loggerheads with your partner all your life, and life is very long when people are unhappy. It's only when they're happy that the days race away.

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